THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett^r. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford
Cheſter

Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter 1
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouc^r.
Heleford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſbury
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worceſter 3
York 3

MARCH, 1802.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diary for Feb. and Mar. 1802 194
Honey-dew—Poplars—Roſemary at Funerals 195
Affecting Anecdote of the late King of Poland 196
Reaſons of the Quakers not illuminating 197
Mr. Walker on the newly-diſcovered Planet *ibid.*
On the Balls found in the Stomachs of Cattle 198
Particulars of Dr. Fountayne, late Dean of York *ib.*
Methodiſts a Bliſter Plaſter to Clergy, &c. 199
Vaccine Inoculation—Small Pox—Mr. King 200
Rev. W. Shaw—Dr. Gall's Theory of Skulls *ibid.*
The Projector, a periodical Paper, N° III. 201
Silver Statue of Victory found at Butterworth 204
Remarks on Grecian Architecture, N° IX. 205
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, No. XLVI. 206
Seals exhibiting the Murder of Abp. Becket 209
The antient Manner of entering the Exports *ibid.*
John Holand, Earl of Exeter—Antient Seals 210
Whimſical Peculiarites at Manchester noticed 211
The Engliſh Language—Clipſton Hoſpital 213
The large Oak at Hemſtead, Eſſex, deſcribed *ibid.*
Grammat. Diſquiſition on Words ending in *oſus* 214
Letter from Country Mouſe to his old Friends 215
French Bread—Potatoe Starch?—Razor Strop 217
Uſeful Hints to Encyclopædiſts—Arquebuſade *ib.*
Hogarth's orig. Rake's Progreſs—Corn Mills 218
Eſtabliſhed Church interfering with Sectariſts *ibid.*
Hiſt. of Publications of the Oxford Graduates 219
Humane Suggeſtion on Pariſh Apprentices 220
Account of the dangerous Strait of Menai *ibid.*
Mr. Foſbrook on his "Britiſh Monachiſm" 221
Hints for improving the Energy of the Pulpit 222
Anſwers to Correſpondents—Viſ. Montagu 224
Miſcellaneous Remarks—*Pie Nic* explained *ibid.*
On the Miſconduct of Overſeers of the Poor 225
Walker Biith—Sam. Hartlib—Stanley Family 226
Queen Anne's Farthing—Caſtle Acre Priory *ibid.*
Averages of Meteorological Diary for 1801 227
Mr. Carter's Deſcription of Durham Cathedral 228
Impropriеties in Theatrical Repreſentations 232
Review of New Publications 233—250
Foreign Literary Intelligence 250
Select Poetry, Ant. and Modern 252—256
Proceedings in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament 257
Intereſt. Intelligence from London Gazettes 262
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 263
News from Country—Domeſtic Occurrences 268
Definitive Treaty of Peace—Income Tax 270
Additions and Corrections to former Obituaries 271
Marriages, Deaths of eminent Perſons 271—285
Gazette Promotions—The Bill of Mortality 286
The Average Prices of Grain for One Month 287
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 288

Embelliſhed with a Picturеſque View of Clipston Hoſpital, in Northamptonſhire; a remarkable old Oak Tree, at Hemstead, Eſſex; and Six curious Seals.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorolog. Diary for Feb. 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.								
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barometer	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of the wind to the cardinal points The quadr.s of the horizon divided into only 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barometer.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of the wind to the cardinal points The quadr.s of the horizon divided into only 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.
1	29.29	R	46	47.5			3	1	B.	29.31	St.	47	48			3	1	V. B.
2	.36	R	43	38			3	1	little	.45	R	43	44.5			1	3	little
3	.53	S	39	38			4		B.	.52	S	42	44.5			4		V. B.
4	.44	S	38.5	38			4		R.St	.34	St.	41	43			2	2	R.St.
5	.63	R	37	33.5				4	R.B	.68	St.	38	40.5				4	L.
6	.02	S	39	42				4	V.L.	.06	R	41	43.5	2			2	Do.
7	.60	R	37	34	3			1	B.	.69	R	37	38	4				R. B.
8	.81	S	35	30.5			4		L.	.62	S	37	36			4		B.
9	.51	R	36	33			1	3	Do.	.50	S	36	39			2	2	R. B.
10	.28	S	35	32			1	3	Do.	.26	S	37	38.5				4	L.
11	.28	R	34	32	4				R.B.	.40	R	35	33.5	4				Do.
12	.67	R	31	29	4				L.	.76	R	36	37	3	1			Do.
13	.84	R	32	29	4				R. B	.83	S	35	36	4				V.L.
14	.81	R	32	30.5	2	2			L.	.80	S	33	34	3	1			L.
15	.66	S	33	29.5	3			1	V.L.	.60	S	34	32.5	3			1	Do.
16	.38	S	31	29			4		No.	.34	S	35	36				4	V.L.
17	.12	S	34	35			4		L.	29.00	S	37	41.5			3	1	L.
18	.97	R	37	38		4			No.	.08	R	39	41	2	2			V.L.
19	.36	R	36	34.5			4		V.L.	.24	S	38	41.5			4		B.
20	.06	R	39	40			2	2	L.	.22	R	42	45	1			3	L.
21	.22	R	42	46				4	V.L.	.29	R	44	51	2			2	Do.
22	.42	R	49	52				4	Do.	.48	R	51	55	2			2	Do.
23	.71	R	48	48.5				4	No.	.70	S	49	53	1			3	Do.
24	.74	St.	44	39				4	V.L.	.57	S	46	49			1	3	R. B.
25	.34	R	41	37.5	3	1			St.	.62	R	42	42	3	1			V. B.
26	.86	R	37	34				4	No.	.82	S	41	45				4	No.
27	.76	S	40	38			2	2	L.	.71	S	41	43				4	L.
28	.60	S	41	41			3	1	V.L.	.55	S	43	47			1	3	V.L.
	29.48		38.09	36.75	23	7	39	43		29.48		40.00	42.09	34	5	21	48	

Rain fallen this month, 2.3 inches. Evaporated, 1.1 inch.

Meteorological Table for March, 1802.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1802.
Feb.	°	°	°		
26	35	46	37	30,10	fair
27	35	49	40	,02	fair
28	37	47	41	29,78	cloudy
Mar.	38	48	44	,59	cloudy
2	45	53	46	,44	cloudy
3	44	46	38	,62	showery
4	36	42	33	,92	fair
5	29	41	33	30,11	cloudy
6	29	41	35	,25	fair
7	30	40	34	,08	fair
8	30	40	36	29,66	cloudy
9	37	46	39	30,03	fair
10	35	44	42	,18	cloudy
11	43	54	43	,13	fair
12	42	51	37	,02	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1802.
Mar.	°	°	°		
13	35	41	33	30,10	fair with show
14	29	40	33	,40	fair [of snow
15	31	39	33	,46	fair
16	27	48	35	,30	fair
17	32	51	40	,42	fair
18	35	55	39	,26	fair
19	36	48	41	29,85	fair
20	41	47	42	,50	rain
21	44	47	40	,48	rain
22	40	49	42	,67	showery
23	40	49	43	30,00	showery
24	46	59	49	,32	fair
25	45	59	45	,38	fair
26	43	63	49	,42	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

BEING abſent from my apiary from the end of December till the beginning of the preſent month, and the Magazines procured for me lying unperuſed during that period, I miſſed the proper opportunity for making the experiment reſpecting the winter ſituation of bee-hives ſuggeſted by "A Conſtant Reader" (vol. LXXI. p. 1076); but I certainly will, if alive, try it another ſeaſon; and I alſo intend, this enſuing ſummer, having ſome of the flat-topped barred hives, which I have been lately told by a brother bee-maſter, anſwer very well. I perceive by the communications made by a Worceſterſhire correſpondent, and a Northamptonſhire one, that there was not laſt year ſuch an abundant production of honey in the Midland counties as there was in the Southern; but I cannot think with the Northamptonſhire folks, that the want of honey-dew and the wetneſs of the honey-gathering time were the cauſes of the failure, as the ſame circumſtances were noted in the South of England, where honey was plenty notwithſtanding. Beſides, the honey-dew is the excrement of an inſect, and it is not likely that one kind of inſect ſhould extract its food from the excrement of another; but bees and flies will hover about anything that is viſcid.

Some of Mr. Urban's correſpondents have accuſed me of diſreſpect towards the Goſpel; but I ſhall, by bearing their rebukes with patience, ſhew them, that I enter ſo much into the true ſpirit of it that I am determined to "avoid ſtrife;" and therefore ſhall touch no more on either of the two points that have excited ſo much diſpleaſure.

I was glad to ſee the hint thrown out by Tyro-Botanicus (p. 38), and I particularly wiſh it to be taken and followed up by naturaliſts and botaniſts reſident in Scotland and Ireland, as thoſe parts of the United Kingdom have been leſs explored than England. I know no more of what the New Cyclopædia ſays concerning poplars than what I learn from your Magazine (p. 103); but I hope the compiler of that article has taken care to rectify the confuſion that ſome former compilers and botaniſts have created by not diſtinguiſhing the Abele from the white poplar, concerning which I have often wondered any miſtake ſhould have ariſen, as both ſorts are common in places where the ſoil is ſpringy, as are alſo the aſpen and black poplar; which four kinds, together with a variety (according to Ray and Gerrard) of the white poplar, that has a ſmaller leaf, conſtitute the whole number of the claſs that are indigenous to this country; for though the Po poplar has very readily ſubmitted to naturalization, it is not (as may be known from its trivial name) of ſpontaneous growth here.

The cuſtom of uſing roſemary at funerals exiſted formerly in our Southern counties as well as in Yorkſhire; and we learn from Stowe (vol. I. c. 1. p. 259) that in the reign of Elizabeth it was uſual in London to ſtrew roſemary before brides in their way back from church immediately after being married; but the cuſtom, as mentioned in p. 105, has fallen into diſuſe within my memory, for want of roſemary, which is now become ſcarce. The greater part of the irregular-

irregular-built houſes, that uſed to afford warm corners that protected half-tender ſhrubs, are now demoliſhed: and it is for the ſame reaſon that we hardly ever ſee a fig now, for flat walls and ſquare houſes do not afford ſhelter ſufficient. Neither do the dwarf aromatics, ſuch as hyſſop, ſweet-marjoram, &c. &c. ſurvive very ſevere winters as they uſed to do in walled courts adjoining antient houſes; and ſince a greater variety of exotics have been introduced, roſemary, bays, &c. have become neglected. A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Affecting Anecdote of STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, *late King of* Poland, *from the New Edition of* COXE's "*Travels in* Poland, Ruſſia, Sweden, *and* Denmark," *8vo. vol. I. p.* 175.

I CANNOT omit adding an intereſting anecdote which delicacy prevented me from diſcloſing during the lives of the perſons to whom it relates, as it diſplays the extreme ſenſibility of the king, and the reſtraint under which he laboured in the preſence of the Ruſſian ambaſſador.

The king having condeſcended to ſhew us his villa, as he was conducting us through the upper ſuite of apartments, in company with Count Slaekelberg, I noticed a book on the library table, which contained the principal documents on the partition of Poland *. Expreſſing my curioſity to examine a publication on that intereſting event, the king interrupted me by placing his finger on his lips as an indication of ſilence, and paſſed into another apartment. At the concluſion of ſupper, one of his Majeſty's officers conducted me to the door of the library. On entering, I found the king alone, ſtanding by the ſide of the table. "I obſerved," he ſaid, pointing to the book, "that you teſtified great curioſity to examine this work. The abrupt manner in which I interrupted your enquiries might perhaps appear rude; but I was unwilling to converſe on the ſubject before the Ruſſian embaſſador." He then, in an affecting tone of voice, and an animated ſtrain of eloquence, adverted to the menaces of the Pruſſian, Auſtrian, and Ruſſian courts.

"If I had time," he ſaid, "to expatiate on the ſecret hiſtory of that eventful period, and could deſcribe the menaces of the Ruſſian embaſſador, the perſonal mortifications which I endured, and the certainty of involving my family in ruin, had I refuſed my ſignature, it would perhaps extenuate my apparent want of firmneſs, which has been ſo much calumniated. This book contains the principal documents relative to that unfortunate tranſaction, and is the only juſtification of my conduct. You will find therein the declarations of the miniſters of the three powers, the anſwers of the Poliſh miniſters, and the four ſpeeches which I addreſſed to the Diet, in which you will perceive that I did not conceal my ſentiments, and that I openly teſtified my repugnance to the act of diſmemberment." He then recapitulated the heads of his celebrated ſpeech on the 10th of May. He dwelt with peculiar emphaſis on that part where he appealed to the nation at large, if he had ever broken a ſingle article of the Pacta Conventa. "I demand of you with the confidence of the prophet, my people, what have I done? Behold here I am, witneſs againſt me. Whoſe ox have I taken, or whom have I defrauded; whom have I oppreſſed, or of whoſe hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes, and I will reſtore it to you." "Here," he added, "I ſat down, and had I been guilty of oppreſſion or fraud, doubtleſs numbers would have accuſed me; for I was without ſupport, and almoſt without a ſingle friend to ſpeak in my favour. A dead ſi-

* "Recueil des Declarations," &c. 1773.

lence

lence for more than ten minutes enſued: I then roſe again, and concluded my juſtification."

During this ſcene, the violence of his emotions almoſt ſtifled his voice, and tears ſtreamed down his cheeks. Haſtily taking up the book, he put it into my hands, adding, "This is my only apology; read it, and judge of my conduct; and I am happy in preſenting it to an Engliſhman whom I eſteem." He then bowed; and I retired.

The impreſſion of this affecting ſcene will never be eraſed from my memory; and I keep this work as a relic of this amiable and unfortunate Monarch.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 19.

THE following article appeared in Aris's Birmingham Gazette at the time of the illuminations on account of the preliminaries of peace being ſigned; and the inſertion of it in the Gentleman's Magazine is requeſted by

A CONSTANT READER.

"It muſt always be painful to men of liberal minds to differ in ſentiment and conduct from their reſpectable neighbours, eſpecially at a time of ſuch univerſal rejoicing as the preſent, for the happy return of Peace; and this we have reaſon to believe has been the caſe with the ſociety of Friends in this town and elſewhere; but whoever attentively conſiders their general religious principles, which have a particular tendency to lead them out of all exceſs of joy or grief, and to preſerve that thankful tranquillity which keeps the paſſions unruffled, muſt ſee that illuminations and ſuch like tumultuous expreſſions of joy are inconſiſtent with thoſe principles, and more eſpecially as they too often are attended with exceſſes of various kinds. If any circumſtance could induce them to illuminate their houſes, it would be the return of peace, *at which they moſt cordially rejoice*; but, even on this occaſion, they think thankfulneſs to Divine Providence is beſt diſcovered by heartfelt gratitude and amendment of life. It ſhould alſo be conſidered, that, were they to illuminate on ſome occaſions, it would be almoſt impoſſible for them to avoid doing it on others, and as their well-known principles againſt war do not allow them to join in public rejoicings for victories obtained by the effuſion of blood, which are the general occaſions of illuminations, this is another reaſon for their thinking it moſt conſiſtent to decline the practice altogether; and it is much to the credit of this town, that theſe ſcruples of conſcience have been treated with ſo much kindneſs and moderation."

Mr. URBAN, *Conduit-ſt. Hanover-ſq. March* 25.

THE general ſolicitude, not only amongſt aſtronomers but all ranks of people, excited by the diſcovery of a new Planet, induces me to ſend to your excellent Magazine the lateſt ſituation of it that the month will admit, that it may be diſcovered by any of your readers who are furniſhed with a common night glaſs, or even a pocket teleſcope.

If an imaginary line is drawn from Theta Leonis through Beta, or the Lion's Tail, and continued to the ſame diſtance on the left, a little above where this line would end will be perceived an equilateral configuration of ſmall ſtars; the two Weſternmoſt being the largeſt, about the fourth magnitude. The Ceres Ferdinandia on the 15th inſt. was a little to the Eaſt of the ſmalleſt ſtar, which forms the other point of the triangle. I have obſerved it regularly with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet achromatic, magnifying about 50 times (which I find beſt ſuits it), and with a night glaſs of large field, magnifying about eight times. On the 16th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d, and this evening, the 25th, I have ſeen it regularly paſs through this ſmall conſtellation; and to-night at eleven I find it arrived between the two larger, or Weſternmoſt ſtars. By a little attention it will be eaſily diſcovered, as being retrograde at preſent, its motion is very readily perceived from one night to the next. It is by no means difficult to be ſeen with ſuch inſtruments as I have pointed out, although inviſible to the naked eye. The planet

appears

appears about the same size as the stars in its neighbourhood; and when magnified to 1000 times, has not to me any assignable disc or decisive magnitude, although most readily perceived in the Georgium Sidus.

The Planet is about half as large as the Moon, one third of the distance between Mars and Jupiter, and performs its period round the sun in about four years and a half. It was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, on Jan. 1, 1801, and by most honourable perseverance re-discovered by Dr. Maskelyne early in this year. It is named Ceres Ferdinandia, in honour of the goddess patroness of Sicily, and the reigning monarch of that island and Naples.

The following is the right ascension and declination of the planet, by Mr. Zach, at Gotha, for the commencement of the next month; and a map of the stars described in the preceding paper.

April	Right Ascen. in Time.			Right Asc. in Degrees.		North Declination.	
	h	′	″	°	′	°	′
3	12	0	12	180	3	18	6
6	11	57	54	179	29	18	9½
9	—	55	45	178	56	18	10
12	—	53	46	178	26	18	9
15	—	51	37	177	59	18	5
18	—	50	20	177	35	17	59

W. Walker,
Lecturer on the Eidouranion.

Mr. Urban, *March* 18.

I Am rather surprized that Mr. Tailby, vol. LXXI. p. 1183, should be ignorant of the contents of the *ball* found in the stomach of a cow at *Newbold Saucey*, in Leicestershire. As Mr. T. requests to have some satisfactory account of it, I have expected that some of your numerous correspondents would have gratified him, as the thing is not very uncommon.

Buffon * thus describes it:

"Balls, cows, and oxen, are very apt to lick themselves, but mostly when they are quiet and at rest; and as it is thought that it prevents their fattening, it is usual to rub all the parts of their bodies which they can touch with their dung. When this prevention is not taken, they raise up the hair of their coats with their tongues, which are very rough, and they swallow this hair in large quantities. As this substance cannot digest, it remains in the stomach, and forms round *smooth balls*, which are sometimes of so considerable a size, that they incommode them, and prevent their digestion, by remaining in the stomach. These knobs in time get covered with a brown crust, which is somewhat hard; it is, notwithstanding, only a thick mucilage, which, by rubbing and co-action becomes hard and shining; it is never found any where but in the paunch, and if any of the hair gets into the other stomachs, it does not remain any more than in the bowels, but seems to pass with the aliment."

B. E.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 24.

IN your Obituary, p. 190, it is said the late Dean of York was twice married. If I am not misinformed, the Dean was *thrice* married. First, to Miss Bromley, daughter of —— Bromley, esq. of Norfolk. 2ly, to Miss Whichcote, daughter of Sir —— Whichcote, of Aswarby, in Lincolnshire. And, 3dly, to Ann, daughter of —— Montague esq. and sister to the late right hon. Frederick Montague, of Papplewick, in Nottinghamshire. The Dean, with whom

* Ed. of Jan. 31, 1792. vol. I. p. 113, article Ox.

I have

I have paſſed many pleaſant hours, ſet an excellent example to his reverend brethren. Proud he was (and well he might) of his Cathedral, which he kept in a good ſtate during the whole time of his being Dean. It was highly gratifying to ſee him, when eighty years old, attending his duty in that noble ſtructure *twice* every day, during his reſidence, of *at leaſt* three months in the year.

I do not recollect, my reſpected friend, ſeeing that learned and inſtructive work, "Milner's Hiſtory of the Church of Chriſt," reviewed in any of the Gentleman's Magazines; which I am much ſurpriſed at. The Univerſity of Cambridge, much to its honour, has ſupported the publication of that learned work in the moſt liberal manner. Neither do I recollect any notice taken in your review of "Practical Sermons by the late Rev. Joſeph Milner," publiſhed laſt year by the Dean of Carliſle, to which is prefixed an account of the life and character of the author. I muſt therefore requeſt that the works of this eminently pious and learned divine may be noticed by your Reviewer.

I cannot help obſerving, that "*Evangelical*" is a word which too many in the preſent day, either from ignorance or malice, ſeem to have a particular pleaſure in ridiculing. When the late pious and learned doctor Iſaac Watts, publiſhed a volume of Sermons, which he choſe to entitle "*Evangelical* Diſcourſes," he ſent a copy to his noble friend Frances, Counteſs of Hartford, (afterwards Dutcheſs of Somerſet, and mother to the late Dutcheſs of Northumberland), Her ladyſhip acknowledged the receipt of the book in the following words: "I have received the valuable book you were ſo good as to ſend me, and though from neceſſary interruptions I have been able to read only about half of it, I am ſo pleaſed with thoſe admirable diſcourſes, that I cannot be eaſy any longer to defer my ſincere thanks for the ſatisfaction I have already received from them. It is much to be lamented, that the modern preachers in our church indulge themſelves, and their hearers, with cold, though well-penned eſſays of morality; as it *were forgetting* that the *only anchor* of our *Salvation* is the merits of Jeſus Chriſt. 'Tis by this faſhionable way of preaching that I am afraid many ſerious people are led into the unhappy miſtake of truſting to their own righteouſneſs."

It was not, Mr. Urban, till towards the end of the 17th century that any clergyman of our church thought of preaching doctrines directly contrary to its Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy; and, I am confident, had not the precious doctrine of ſalvation by grace, through faith in the Son of God, (which alone produces the Evangelical fruits of a holy and religious life,) been in a great meaſure through the pride of human nature diſcarded from our pulpits, and *man's merit*, *dignity* of human nature, *ſincere* though *imperfect obedience*, and other ſuch *falſe unſcriptural* doctrines introduced in its ſtead, not a *Methodiſt* would have been in the kingdom.

Yours, &c. G. W. O.

P. S. It is ſaid to have been an obſervation of Sir George Savile, that the Methodiſts acted as a bliſtering plaſter upon the backs both of the clergy and people. They have, no doubt, contributed to the revival of practical religion, and of many of thoſe exploded doctrines of the Reformation which ſeem neceſſarily connected with it. But the reproach they have juſtly incurred on account of the enthuſiaſm and ſchiſm which diſgrace their diſpenſation, has fallen upon all the clergy of the Church of England, who preach her peculiar doctrines, and are in earneſt to promote the power of Godlineſs. This croſs they endeavour to bear with patience; but it has proved a ſtumbling-

ſtumbling-block in the way of ſome well-diſpoſed young men, who have been hindered from preaching and living as the Goſpel requires, for fear of incurring an opprobrious name.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

I WISH I may not be too late for inſertion in your next, as it is upon a ſubject of much importance to the future health and happineſs of the people at large. I find by the public papers that the *Vaccine Inoculation* is brought forward in a parliamentary way, with a rapid application for reward for the diſcovery of an old, long, and well-known medical matter. I doubt not but the wiſdom and temperate proceedings of that honourable body will pauſe upon this buſineſs; and learn, from eſtabliſhed and regular Practitioners, the propriety of its application. In writing on this matter, I am ſtimulated by the moſt conſcientious motives; and I announce myſelf as a regular Doctor in Phyſic, of the Univerſity of Cambridge, and a long experienced practitioner in a large and populous city. The regular mode of Inoculation for the Small-pox is now ſo eaſy, ſo familiar, and general, and ſo ſafe and ſecure, not one in one hundred reputed to be unſucceſsful, that it is abandoning a ſafe eſtabliſhed practice for a practice novel, and cannot be aſcertained, as to its ſafety, from future infection of the Small-pox, under twenty years trial and experience.

VERAX ET BENEVOLUS.

*** In the outſet of this important buſineſs, we thought it our duty to pauſe; but have ſince yielded to almoſt univerſal conviction. Nevertheleſs, the authority on which the preceding letter comes to us demands its inſertion. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

HOW comes Mr King (Munimenta Antiqua, vol. II. p. 199,) in tranſlating Cicero's letter to Atticus, XVII. 52, to render *homines viſi ſumus* "we have ſee the man?"

In Dr. Middleton's Life of Cicero, vol. II. p. 219, 4to. it is more properly rendered "I have acquitted myſelf like a man." A QUERIST.

*** With the ſpirit of candour Mr. SHAW had a right to expect, we inſerted, in p. 186, his unanſwerable refutation of MISREPRESENTATIONS which we had unwittingly been inſtrumental in propagating. With the ſame candour we repeat, that, not having entertained the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of any deceipt on the part of our informant, not the leaſt recollection remains of the quarter whence it came. Joining, however, with Mr. S. in "honeſt indignation," and "an inviolable attachment to the Eſtabliſhed Church," we ſincerely believe that he has been "inſtrumental in ſaving the worthy and reſpectable Curate of Blagdon from premeditated ruin by Non-deſcripts."

Explanation of Dr. Gall's *Theory of Skulls, extracted from a French paper.*

"The doctrines of the celebrated German Dr. Gall, are not only curious, on account of the celebrity given to them by the prohibition againſt their being publickly taught in Vienna, but they are likewiſe remarkable for their reſults. As the brain is moulded by the ſkull, Dr. Gall, who thinks he has found in the conformation of the brain an explanation of the different moral and intellectual faculties of man, eſtabliſhes the convexity of the ſkull as the rule from which he is to form his judgment; and contends, that the more convex the ſkull, the greater the capacity of the individual, which he ſupports by the examples of the ſkulls of many celebrated men. This convexity is generally remarkable in every great man; but handſome men, whoſe heads are more round and gracefully formed, have ſeldom much genius. He likewiſe believes himſelf able to determine the place of each of our mental faculties in the brain: the faculty of obſervation, for inſtance, lays juſt behind the forehead. This part is very convex in children, who, as is well known, are remarkable for this faculty. This convexity diminiſhes inſenſibly, and even becomes a concave, unleſs in great obſervers; and Dr. Gall concludes that liberty and cuſtom may induce great changes in this faculty in man. He is in poſſeſſion of the ſkulls of many celebrated perſons, particularly thoſe of Bulmaner, Alxinger, and Wurmſer. In the brain of the latter, he pretends to have diſcovered the organ of courage, which has its place about an inch above the ear. The ſkulls of animals furniſh him with important diſcoveries. He has found in the ſkulls of ſinging birds, in thoſe of celebrated muſicians, and, above all, in that of Mozart, the organ of muſic. Finally, the wily brain of the fox and the cat, as well as thoſe of men whom he had known remarkable for craft, point out to him the organ of cunning. It is but juſtice to ſay, that the doctrines of Gall are very curious; how far they are well founded is not for us to examine."—*Gluf du Cabinet and Journal du Soir.*

Mr.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

THE PROJECTOR, N° III.

Ira furor brevis eſt. Animum rege, qui niſi paret
Imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compeſce catenâ. HOR.

THE principal characteriſtic of the family of the PROJECTORS, to which, however unworthy, I have the honour to belong, is equality of temper. Whether this has ariſen from philoſophy or conſtitution, whether we have ſuppreſſed our angry paſſions, or were born without them, muſt be left to conjecture; but, after carefully inſpecting our hiſtory, I do not find an inſtance upon record of any of my anceſtors having been ruffled by croſs accidents, or theſe little trials of perplexity and vexation which ſo frequently deſtroy good-humour. I account it therefore a great happineſs to be allied to a family of this deſcription; for, after we have made a fair and liberal eſtimate of all the bleſſings of life, of rank, title, and wealth, we muſt at laſt give the preference to cheerfulneſs.

By what means we have ſecured this advantage in perpetuity, will probably appear in the courſe of theſe lucubrations: in the mean time, however, to prevent erroneous ſpeculations, I deſire it may be remembered that the family motto is *contentus parvo*; that the world has never been extremely favourable in its honours or rewards; and that Projectors have generally been a deſpiſed order of men: and, to make curioſity ſtill more anxious to know how we have contrived to preſerve this valuable inheritance, undiminiſhed by extravagance, forfeiture, or mortgage, I muſt farther add that ſome of us have been engaged in law-ſuits, ſome have lived in a ſtate of dependence, and ſome have been married.

As every man, not of a niggardly diſpoſition, who poſſeſſes any advantage, is naturally deſirous to impart it to others; accordingly, among the many projects on which much of my time has been employed, is to be found the outline of a ſcheme for the regulation of temper; but I am ſorry to add, that after trying numberleſs experiments, I have not been able to bring it to ſuch perfection as either to juſtify me in applying for a patent to ſell, or encourage me to ſeek a remuneration for diſcloſing the ſecret.

Some projectors, engaged in the ſame undertaking, have begun by laying it down as a maxim, that a good temper may be acquired againſt the bent of nature, and accordingly have propoſed certain rules to promote equanimity and expell peeviſhneſs. But as theſe rules have been chiefly recommended to the young (who are not, by the bye, the greateſt delinquents in this reſpect,) we cannot always be certain that they have ſucceeded. There is at leaſt an equal chance that they may have been employed on diſpoſitions which did not require their aid, and which they rather encouraged than formed; and thus, as in the caſe of ſome medical preſcriptions, the reputation of the phyſician has ariſen, not ſo much from the cure, as the abſence of the diſeaſe.

It appears to me extremely doubtful whether any inſtructions can be given with ſucceſs for the regulation of the temper in *grown gentlemen*, or for abating that irritability which appears on ſudden and trifling provocations, and "puts them out of temper." This laſt expreſſion, with others in colloquial uſe, ſeems to imply that temper is removeable by accident, and returnable by degrees: and it is certain that, from obſerving the various periods of its duration or abſence, we learn to claſs the various kinds of good, or very good, bad or very bad tempers, with their ſeveral ſubdiviſions. It has been obſerved, indeed, that mankind pay ſo much attention to this article, as never to uſe the word temper without an epithet.

That a good temper forms a very popular character, we know from the efforts made to counterfeit it. Hypocriſy is a compliment which the wicked are doomed to pay to almoſt every virtue. MOROSUS, whoſe pride and bad temper are in very cloſe union, nevertheleſs puts on a moſt engaging manner, with a ſplendid ſuit of cloaths, when he goes abroad. Common obſervers therefore ſet him down for a man of a ſweet temper and independent fortune, while his more intimate acquaintance know that his temper is not natural, and that his clothes are not paid for: both are provided for ſtate and ſhew, and are of no uſe but on a formal viſit or a holiday.

Since it is then very eaſy for ſome perſons to endue themſelves with a good temper, we muſt regret that ſuch exhibitions

exhibitions are only temporary trials of skill, and that so many pleasing acts are not, by more frequent exhibition, connected into a regular habit. From this consideration, I have always recommended that good temper (like any other quality in which we wish to excel *abroad*) should be first practised at *home*. Home would be an excellent school for it: a wife, children, and servants, are good judges of the article; and when they have once declared it to be perfect and durable, it may be tried out of doors with assurance of success, and require no formal preparation. Confident as I am, however, of the importance of this advice, I am sorry I cannot at present produce many well-attested cases of its having been taken.

That truly eminent projector, the author of the Spectator, in one of his excellent schemes, proposes an *hospital* for men out of humour: but it may be questioned whether this description of patients would submit, in their cross paroxysms, to any thing short of force: and it is at the same time to be hoped, that although fits of ill-humour are very severe, they would rarely last so long as to survive the necessary preliminaries of a removal. I am doubtful likewise whether, in the present state of things, the publick could support the vast expence of building which this would require, an expence which is at least trebled since the Spectator's days, principally, I am told, by that ingenious system of *surveyorship*, of which Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren were deplorably ignorant. And, farther, if this expence were to be imposed by act of parliament, it would probably occasion that dreadful dilemma, where "the cure is worse than the disease;" for I suspect, that, if we wish to bring people into good humour, it would be a very bad step to apply first to their pockets.

Where we cannot absolutely remedy a disorder, our next attempt is to render it as little hurtful as possible, by confining it within certain bounds. I have, therefore, sometimes thought of a compromise between men of ill-humour and the rest of society; in compliance with which, the first of these high contracting parties should be allowed to retain their spleen unmolested, provided they consented to shut themselves up in their apartments, and made no attempt to bring their complaints and their discontent into company. It is surely very fair that they who have any disorder upon them should be prevented from infecting their neighbours; and ill-humour, it has often been found, is so remarkably contagious, that one person, coming suddenly into a room during the fit, has been known to give it to twenty others who had not a symptom of the disorder before he made his approach. No species of quarantine, therefore, ought to be deemed too strict, to prevent the spreading of so malignant a disease, nor ought the infected to complain if they are prohibited from conveying a plague which men are so apt to catch when the pores of the mind are open, in the hours of convivial relaxation, and when the circulation of the blood is probably quickened by repeatedly swallowing short petitions for the good of their country.

This infection, moreover, produces evils of a very conspicuous nature, such as may be seen and felt; for, although it is primarily a disease of the mind, we often see it affect the body, by redness of countenance, swelling and *blackness* about the *eyes*, extraordinary elongation of the face, and sometimes violent bleeding at the nose, as if produced by the stroke of a fist. Some have had their teeth loosened, when the disorder was at a great height, and some their limbs broken. It was not long since, that a person of considerable character and consequence in the world, seized with this malady, and imprudently going into company when the fit was upon him, fell upon the floor of a tavern as if he had been knocked down; and another of the same company, who was observed to sit very near him, had part of his scull laid open, as if a quart boule had been thrown at his head. In some very violent fits of the disorder it has been found necessary to call in the opinion of the best *judges*, which is attended with very great expence, and other *damages* and inconveniences which, a reasonable man would think, ought to prevent the infected from going abroad so often as they do.

It is, however, an unfortunate property in this disorder, that the patient is always desirous of change of place, and of removing the distemper from where it is to where it never ought to be. One man, for example, has had a dispute with his wife (which, I know not

not why, almoſt always brings on a fit of ill-humour), and, having a ſurplus of peeviſhneſs left on hand, carries it into company, as to a mart for goods of that kind. Another has been forced to ſubmit to the airs and imperious demands of a miſtreſs, and thinks proper to revenge the cauſe of *keeping* on the firſt perſon he meets, as a gameſter, who has been unſucceſsful at the faro-table, conſiders it no ſin to repair his loſſes on the high-way. One has been deceived in the character of a perſon to whom he lent money, and conſoles himſelf by finding fault with thoſe who owe him none. Another complains bitterly of his wife, his children, his ſervant, his cook, his dinner, and his wines, when the real ſource of the evil, if he had had the candour to acknowledge it, would have been found upon Change or in the Diſcount office. The oddeſt circumſtance I remember of this kind of transfer, was in the caſe of my neighbour Mrs. Tattle, who caught the diſorder in a diſpute with the box-keeper at the theatre, and vented it next morning on the pew-opener at church. She repreſented the miſlaying of her haſſock as a terrible crime; alas! ſhe was thinking of a front-row on the Prince's ſide.

Such being the practice of patients afflicted with ill-humour, I hope we are not requiring too much, when we require that, in the firſt place, they ſhall know that they have loſt their temper; and, ſecondly, that they ſhall not ſeek it where it is not to be found; that they ſhall rank ill-humour, when only accidental, among thoſe diſeaſes which are a ſufficient excuſe from declining invitations to company, and that it ſhall not hereafter be thought more prudent to excuſe themſelves, upon account of a bad cold, than a bad temper.

Should this compromiſe be agreed to, it will not be neceſſary for the parties, who are to plead the ſtatute of ſulkineſs, to puzzle their brains in order to find out new forms of cards and compliments. The ſame models of polite excuſes will anſwer in this, as in common caſes where rheumatiſms, violent colds, headachs, and other names for diſlike, or previous engagements, are ſpecified. And I hope that we ſhall ſoon have to place ſuch notes as the following upon our weekly files.

"Mr. HASTY returns his compliments to Meſſrs. ——, and hopes they will excuſe his attendance to-night, as he is exceedingly out of humour."

"Mrs. SPADILLE'S beſt compliments to her dear Mrs. PONTO; would gladly have joined her agreeable party, but was ſo completely put out of temper laſt night by an abominable run of cards, that ſhe has not been herſelf ſince."

"Mr. BLUNDER'S compliments to Mr. DEMURR; is ſorry he cannot meet him to-night at the coffee-houſe, as in croſſing Temple terrace about noon he fell into a ridiculous miſtake, and loſt his temper."

"Miſs GADABOUT returns compliments to Mrs. and Miſs JAUNTLY, would have been happy to accompany them to the Opera, but would think the dances and ſinging ſhocking, as ſhe has been juſt put out of patience by her father's refuſing to ſubſcribe to the new theatre."

"Mrs. TEAZLE is extremely ſorry ſhe cannot comply with Lady BETTY'S polite invitation, as ſhe has had ſome words with Mr. TEAZLE about the ſuit of lace, which renders her incapable of giving any civil anſwer but the preſent."

"Mr. SNEAK'S compliments to the CLUB; cannot poſſibly meet them to-night, as he has juſt had a tiff with Mrs. SNEAK, and does not wiſh to diſturb the whole company."

Excuſes like theſe will no doubt appear rather ſingular; but what is there that cuſtom will not ſanction? And when was cuſtom better employed than in the ſervice of ſuch candid confeſſions? When any thing odd, whimſical, and extravagant, in dreſs or manners, is invented, there are always ſome perſons of conſequence to give it currency; and my ſcheme, which ſurely has higher claims to patronage, requires only to be adopted by a dozen or two of the ſtrangeſt tempers in the polite end of the town, if they can poſſibly overcome their prejudices againſt ſolitary confinement. It will then in courſe find its way into the city, and perhaps, in time, diminiſh the virulence of that ſpleen which is now very improperly diſcharged on the helpleſs and unoffending.

Although Projectors have generally been thought too ſelfiſhly partial to their own ſchemes, to liſten to thoſe of others, that failing, I muſt in juſtice ſay, does not adhere to our family; and

and as a proof, I shall conclude this paper with some notice of the project of an ingenious physician in the West, who has lately invented an air-pump, if I may so call it, for the brain. This gentleman, after many experiments, has at length contrived, by dint of air only, to oblige people to be merry, laugh outright, and declare themselves extremely happy, without knowing why or wherefore. I must regret, however, that this discovery has not yet been made sufficiently public. An hundred and twenty miles is too long a journey for an hour's happiness; and it were to be wished the ingenious contriver would enable the public at large, who might purchase his machines, to pump in a little felicity whenever their occasions demanded it. Yet, confined as this discovery is at present, I look upon it to be one of the most important ever made, not only to individuals, but to large bodies, communities, corporations, &c. As it has the singular property of forcing people to laugh, our theatrical managers would soon see the necessity of erecting one in each house, capable of operating on the whole audience, and producing that mirth which flowed formerly from our comedies, when wit was accounted a principal ingredient, and the dialogue was less beholden, than at present, to the carpenter and scene-painter. As to private families, it is incredible how much good might be done by occasional infusions of good-humour, in promoting the happiness of husbands and wives, and lessening the fatigues of proctors and special juries. It may be doubted whether it would not even save the SPEAKER of a certain great assembly some unpleasant necessities, and render the *call to order* less frequent, by enabling him to throw a placid air to whatever side of the House there appeared the mist of party and the lour of opposition. I therefore beg leave to recommend this scheme with the honour it deserves; and I long for its extension, and the happy day when foreigners shall rejoice to breathe in the *facetious* atmosphere of Old England.

Good-humour is at present in such high demand, that any project for its increase must be listened to with eager approbation. It would perhaps be of more use to literature than is commonly imagined, and again be acknowledged a characteristic of wisdom. But at present, I am sorry to say it, disputes are generally carried on with far more asperity than the subject demands, and some have oddly enough contrived to vent those passions by the pen, which were formerly considered as the exclusive privilege of the tongue. Time and attention could not be better employed than in devising a remedy for this evil; and, as I am not wholly without hopes that a considerable progress may be made by joint efforts in this design, I shall take an early opportunity to offer some hints on the passions of the pen, the bigotry of liberality, and the intemperance of sober discussion.

*** P. O's Letter shall be attended to.

Mr. URBAN, *Holme, Feb.* 27.

ALLOW me to rectify a misconception of your correspondent Philarguros (p. 17), who supposes me to have represented the Silver statue, to which the arm discovered in the township (not parish) of Butterworth had originally belonged, as intended "to commemorate" Valerius Rufus.

If Philarguros will turn to p. 28 of the History of Whalley, he will find that the statue was of Victory (the victory of the 6th legion), dedicated *by* Valerius Rufus, of whom it is surely no improbable conjecture to suppose that he was an officer of some rank belonging to the legion in question. Philarguros appears not to be very familiarly acquainted with the nature of *votes*, or the style of votive inscriptions. I am, however, indebted to him for the candid and obliging manner in which he has stated his difficulty; and am his, and Mr. Urban's, obedient servant,

T. D. WHITAKER.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. IX.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsea, March* 1.

IN conclusion of the last number it was contended, that on the justness of disposition depends the beauty found in architecture; and, indeed, disposition may be deemed the summary of architectural perfections. It is defined by Vitruvius the due arrangement of things, and an elegant result of plans designed in character with the quality of the work. It is here the architect finds his tentative. A judicious selection from amongst Nature's beauties is to characterise his plans; and order, symmetry, and decorum, are his guides conducting him to this elegant result; for, in reality, a perfect disposition presupposes order, symmetry,

try, and decorum, which, though diſtinct things, are certainly ſubſervient to it. Experience, judgment, taſte, knowledge, and a certain dignity of mind, uninfluenced by prepoſſeſſions, are the endowments required to produce a fine diſpoſition. The common deception that miſleads thoſe who addreſs themſelves to any of the liberal arts is, that the pleaſure conceived at their firſt introduction to the art which they affect, prompts them to believe that to be eaſy in execution which they find ſo charming in contemplation. Thus (in the art in queſtion) miſtaking approbation for knowledge, and taſte for ability, they are apt to conclude that the underſtanding of the rules and method of delineating the ornamental parts of architecture, as taught in a variety of little publications in our language, is all that is required to make them adepts in the art. But the Tyro, who with this ſmall ſtock of qualifications ſhall undertake to deſign a noble and magnificent ſtructure, will ſoon find himſelf embarraſſed; for the taſk he has yet to learn is of infinite difficulty, and attained to but by few, becauſe there are but few that have real genius. Hence come thoſe abuſes that diſgrace our nation: and it is hard to ſay which is in the greateſt exceſs, the folly of the employers, or the preſumption of the builders.

It is by repeated trials and a ſtudious application of mind to the modes of diſpoſition, that a *competency even* in this art can be acquired. And there are many acquirements, beſides deſigning, eſſentially requiſite in an Architect, ſuch as arithmetic, menſuration, ſeveral branches of geometry, ſome progreſs in natural philoſophy, hiſtory, and civil law; to which our maſter, Vitruvius, adds muſic, logic, and phyſic; but in theſe times we may with propriety ſubſtitute, in place of theſe three laſt, ſome knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, and Italian; which will be of much greater ſervice in architectural reſearches. There are ſeveral ſtatutes for regulating building, which Mr. Taylor, of Holbourn, has ſelected and publiſhed for the convenience of architects. But for making valid contracts which the architect will have frequent occaſion to enter into, a farther knowledge of law will be found neceſſary. Nor can a proper judgemnt be formed of ſeveral kinds of materials without ſome knowledge of natural philoſophy; and after all there is one eſſential endowment more, and which books cannot impart, viz. experience in the practical part of building. When all this is duly conſidered, we may eaſily account for the abuſes introduced by unqualified practitioners in the Grecian architecture, which in the courſe of theſe letters will be freely combated, as well as the falſe taſte for Gothick flights which ſome are endeavouring, with much ſolicitude, to revive. But to return:

The modes of diſpoſition are diſtinguiſhed by Vitruvius by the terms ichnography, orthography, and ſcenography, which are familiarized in our language by ground-plan, elevation, and perſpective. The Rev. Daniel Barbaro contends much for a correction of our maſter's term *ſcenography* into *ſciography*, as this word favours the notion of a ſection or profile, which he argues to be of more uſe in deſigning plans than perſpective; and his opinion is very reaſonable, though we cannot doubt but that Vitruvius wrote ſcenography. But, as ſections are of ſuch eſſential uſe in explaining the various connexions among the parts of a ſtructure, it ſeems probable that our maſter, who could not be unacquainted with their uſe, includes them under the term orthography as well as what we call elevations; and in the ſtrict and literal ſenſe, the term means any upright deſign. But a farther diſcuſſion of this controverſy is unneceſſary, ſince the nature of ſections is perfectly underſtood, and their uſe acknowledged; though a model is preferable to repeated ſections: and the principle uſe of a perſpective deſign is to convey a general notion of an intended work to the minds of ſuch as underſtand not other plans.

In diſcuſſing the ſeveral topics that appertain to the modes of diſpoſition, in which the principal deſign of theſe letters will be unfolded, as a leading principle to all, and which can never be too much inculcated, it may ſafely be laid down, that a majeſtic ſimplicity will always beſt enſure ſucceſs. Let two elevations be imagined on the ſame ſcale, one with an entablature and pediment everywhere crowded with foliage, feſtoons, exquiſite frets, and multiplied diviſions of little mouldings, enriched with delicate ſculpture: the other with few members in appropriate ſymmetry ſparingly decorated; this will really be, and will appear, more

more noble and magnificent than that with all thoſe gaudy enrichments, which all, expenſive as they are, give the whole edifice an air of littleneſs and elaborate confuſion, while the eaſy ſimplicity in the diſpoſition of the other opens to the mind a majeſtic idea of beauty and grandeur, wherein every member appears diſtinct, meets the eye in a pleaſing ſignificancy, and, all ſeen together, compoſe an entire figure, without redundance, confuſion, or deficiency.

It will be found that the rules of ſymmetry and preſcriptions of diſpoſition delivered by Vitruvius, conduce much to this deſireable end of a majeſtic ſimplicity, which is the criterion of true genius and good taſte. Yet neither his laws nor the antique remains are to be obeyed with a timid ſervility; deviations may be ſometimes made from both, and ſucceſs better ſecured by conſulting a little the taſte of the age we live in. But, before liberties of this kind are taken, the practitioner ſhould be ſure that he underſtands Vitruvius; otherwiſe he may think that he is improving on his documents, when he is only confining himſelf within exceſſes that Vitruvius never thought of, as Perrault has ſometimes done. They who reſtored the Grecian ſtyle thought it incumbent on them to adhere minutely to the ſymmetries of the antique, leſt their own authority, had they reſted on it, ſhould have been diſputed, when they combated the falſe taſte of their times and the prevalence of prepoſſeſſions in favour of the Gothic architecture. They well knew that there was that beauty and excellence in ſome of the antique remains, juſt as they found them, to ſtrike the mind, and bring home conviction of their great ſuperiority over the Gothic. But at preſent the Grecian architecture has merely for its enemy the abuſes introduced into it by unqualified practitioners; its own beauties and excellence have been ſo long and ſo univerſally acknowledged and enjoyed, as to be in little danger from the tranſient attempts to revive the exploded ſlights of Goths and Saracens, in extolling whoſe works ſome are paying that tribute of veneration to the memory of barbarian plunderers which is due to the majeſtic piles laid waſte by their ſavage rage.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XLVI.

CHEPSTOW.

THE Caſtle. This vaſt pile is erected on a height made by the aſſociation of many rocks, as one eternal ſupport to ſuch an aggrandiſed work of defence. The North ſide of this height riſes perpendicular from the Wye, preſenting a natural baſement wall; while the other three ſides ſhew the excavated labours of man, which, as at Goodrich caſtle, not only gave the foſs, but ſupplied the materials for the edifice above; an undertaking of the greateſt concern to the Architect, who, by the expanſe here allowed him, had an opportunity to exerciſe the utmoſt of his ſkill. As for the expence incurred on works like theſe, that muſt have been but a negative thought; extent, grandeur, and ſecurity, were, beyond a doubt, the emulating cauſes which directed the formation of Chepſtow caſtle. The general plan is divided into four large courts, having two entrances, one to the Eaſt, and one to the Weſt. Their South ſides run along the foſs, and their North ſides overhang the river. This latter range being inacceſſible to any force, the line of the great kitchen, great hall, grand chambers, and bowers, here preſent themſelves, in every mark of rich decoration, in their windows, &c. &c.; whereas the former flanks of the works, liable to conſtant attacks, are maſoned in the ſimpleſt and moſt defenſible manner, with no other apertures than loop-holes, in ſmall ſquare openings, and long and narrow, and croſs ditto. In taking the out-round of theſe walls, I obtained an inſtructive leſſon of the firſt uſe, in a progreſſive train of architectural forms, from plain deſign, to that of the moſt elaborate compoſition, and ſet forth in the various modes of workmanſhip from the earlieſt times down to the ſixteenth century.

The Weſt entrance, which is a large ſquare tower with an arch way in the centre, has before it a portion of a centrical pier to a two-arched bridge croſſing the foſs into the entrance here ſpecified. As on the right of this remnant bridge the foſs is ſeen, ſo on the left is decried a headlong declivity preparing the hollow courſe for its termination in the ſometimes agitated and whirlpooled ſtream below. This antient

tient military conſignment to a double death in raging cataracts (adverting to the time when the foſs was full of water), and rending precipices, refers us again to Goodrich caſtle in the like method of fortification, followed more immediately at the entrance into either. A chaſm here is alſo to be met with, but it is conſtructed directly within the entrance; that at Goodrich being wholly without the work. From the demoliſhed and hazardous acceſs into the caſtle by this paſs, I found it not either ſafe or practicable to explore its particular parts, which, it is not impoſſible, ere long, may be paſt the curious determinations of any one, as there has been built near it lately a kiln, which receives at diſcretion the ſtones to be burnt for lime, either from the adjoining rocks or the baſement of this entrance tower, already much undermined by this ſort of depredation. Surely, when the tower falls, will any one have the effrontery to lay the blame on Time, the uſual ſtalking-horſe with our Antiquity dilapidators? Repairing to the Eaſt front of the caſtle, I found the approach extremely eaſy, being along a gentle riſe: indeed, it is now the common entrance for all viſitants into this noble place. I perceived this entrance was well defended by three circular towers, one at an adjoining angle, and one on each ſide of the gateway; and as I paſſed under its arches I ſaw the portcullis groove, and the perforated perpendiculars in their ſoffits, for caſting down miſſive weapons, or to accelerate the letting down or drawing up of the portcullis. Finding myſelf in the firſt court, I inſtantly was made ſuſceptible to the noble appearance of the erections around; and, notwithſtanding much diſfigurement was diſcernible on every part, the principal arrangement of the court was very intelligible. On the left is the court front of that round tower (faced with a ſquare wall) which, we have already hinted, was at an angle of the walls; on the right are the great kitchen and great hall, with intermediate apartments between them; and directly before my poſition of view a circular tower ſecuring the gateway to the ſecond court. Before I ſurvey the interior of the tower at the angle aforeſaid it will be proper to ſay, that it has obtained the appellation of "Martin's tower," from the deteſtable regicide of that name *, who was confined here till his death after the Reſtoration of Charles II. The doorway, of primitive and remarkable form, to this tower being opened by my conductor, admiſſion was had to the firſt ſtory, where the moſt prominent features ſhewed three loop-holes, which, in their extenſions, gave ſufficient room for ſeveral men at a time to diſcharge their arrows, one holding his bow above another's, by means of the narrow openings being made adequate in height for that purpoſe. Under this ſtory is a cavity called "the Dungeon;" to give an inſight into which, the floor has in moſt parts been torn up. Much gloom pervaded the whole ſcene; and I, as my uſual impulſe directed, was ſoon conveyed back to remote times, and to that time when the firſt defenders of this caſtle flouriſhed. In an inſtant I found myſelf hemmed in with the archers who maintained this point of the walls. I ſaw their energetic attitudes, heard their twang of bows, their hum of ſecurity, and the dying cries of the beſiegers. Yet, in this hiſtoric lapſe, I could not be informed by my comrades if the dark cell beneath was to contain their priſoners; their tongues were ſilent, but their fiery eyes ſculing from beneath their iron brows frowned out, "forbear your illtimed enquiries." And one of them being about to centre his bow directly againſt my ruffled breaſt, my true ray of viſion returned; and I found my conductor then holding me from precipitating myſelf into the very abyſs that had at my firſt entrance cauſed me ſo much terror. I next aſcended a circular ſtaircaſe to the ſecond ſtory, conſiſting of one large chamber, and a ſmall retiring cloſet. This was the confine for Martin (his domeſticks dwelling on the floor above), having two bower windows, the largeſt of which looked into the court; the other, with two loop-hole windows, had a view of the river and town of Chepſtow. Two compartmented chimney pieces alſo had their ſhare of decoration, and on the whole gave a very good ſpecimen of antient accommodation, meaning long before the Regicide had contaminated it. Half way up the ſtairs leading to the third ſtory is a ſmall but elegant oratory, with three windows, a chimney piece, holy water niche, and ſite of the altar. The roof

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 204.

and

and floor were deſtroyed; when looking through the latter part, a ſenſible inſight, not unmixed with ſome degree of affright, was had to a portcullifed avenue (a particular new to me in a ſtation like this) leading on to the battlements of the walls below me. It was with ſome difficulty that I got on the leads of this Martin's tower, to look at the ſtatues ſculptured on the battlements around it; as the whole work of this part in particular, and indeed the tower itſelf, was in a very decaying ſtate, for want of ſome neceſſary repairs to a building truly meriting preſervation. Deſcending the tower, I croſſed the court, and went into the great kitchen, a remnant of a large and rich conſtruction. The apartments between this place and great hall are rather entire, and are occupied by the people who ſhew the caſtle. The moſt remarkable ſubjects therein were a bower groined, retaining its window, &c. and a curious avenue with arches and groins, deſcending to an extenſive vault, ſhewed under the title of "The Cellar." Due conſideration is requiſite to note over the corbells, groins, and the opening, or door hanging over the river, which at high tide flows into a cliſt in the rock under this cellar, arched and groined in a very ſingular way. The great hall is a compleat ruin, that is, a dilapidated reproach to the owner, who ſuffers by neglect ſuch Architectural Innovation. The ſecond court contains an inſignificant portion of remnant buildings. The third court is nearly taken up by a ſumptuous aſſemblage of architectural relicks on three ſtories; and although the floors, groins, and cielings, have been carried off, yet there exiſts ſuch a multifarious diſplay of windows, columns, arched receſſes, chimney pieces, &c. &c. that participating minds, intent to give antient merit its rightful degree of attention, may with a ready hand particularize out the fineſt combinations of art conſtituting a lordly, nay a princely abode, that can any where be encountered. The fourth court ſhews one continued rage of innovation, convulſed in chaſms, tumbled walls, inverted arches, opened vaults, rocks rent, and earth uptorn! In real diſmay at theſe ſacrifices to human power, I withdrew entirely out of the caſtle, without one flattering hope that what I had beheld of its proſtrate horrors was either a deluſion, or the effects of a heated imagination.

The remains of the walls of Chepſtow town are only to be met with on the North and Weſt ſides thereof, in whoſe line are two circular towers, and one gateway. This gateway enters the walls at the junction of the roads from Monmouth and Newport; in its form ſimplicity prevails, and the proportions of the archway are very correct. One or two antient buildings ſtand on each ſide of the High-ſtreet; but they are either converted into ſtables, or ſtorehouſes, the uſual lot of ſuch-like ſtructures out of habitable uſe, or religious worſhip; ſtructures endeared to us Antiquity lovers, by their hiſtoric inference, and their rare ſpecimens of arches, columns, groins, &c. &c. Why are they not proclaimed by their poſſeſſors, and ſhewed forth as treaſures worthy the eye of Travellers, either profeſſional or touriſtical? Why indeed! their callous poſſeſſors think them unworthy of public notice. The Profeſſionaliſts are too vain and confident of their alien acquirements from the "Grecian" or the Roman modes of architecture, to condeſcend to ſelect from ſuch national trials of ſkill. And the Touriſts, bent on the elegance of modern refinement and hoſpitable receptions (I do not include in the many at this time the writers of tours), can never turn their attention to thoſe particulars, which have, within their dank and ſtye-degraded boundaries, no ſparks to guide them to ſinecure patronage, or banquet domes, through the aqueducts of groſs flattery or ſervile puſillanimity.

The Church. This edifice owes its origin to the Saxon ſtyle: a large archway at the Weſt front, a ſmaller one in the North porch, and the uprights in the interior, ſufficiently convince us that high taſte directed its firſt completion. Ages paſſing on have introduced other modes on the various parts of the fabrick; and the laſt alteration (a few years back) on the Weſt front has made a vile mockery of all the preceding attempts, in a ridiculous farrago patched on by ſome conceited country maſon, whoſe habits as an Architect ſeem to have been ſquared by the *theoretical* dreamings of *amateur* ſcribes, who may have at times preſumed to ſet in competition *unpractical* propoſitions with the actual ſurveys of thoſe who hold up to England's ſons the architectural glory of their anceſtors. But, no more of this—The moment ſuits

as

us not; soon, soon the hour will come to answer its defamers, and then——

We all know the general custom, practice, or superstition if you please, of interring the dead on the South side of our churches, in preference to the North-side; so much so, that this latter place is never dug open but to throw therein poor unfortunate strangers who may happen to die in the parish, and those who sign their own *felo de se*. Yet all do not know why or wherefore there is such a dissolutionary partiality to this South portion of dust to receive defunct mortality. The cause is thus defined. On this said Southern point the "warm" sun darts his genial influence, within whose rays no imp, or fairy, demon of ill, or spectre pale, can haunt the silent graves, to torture hovering souls unwilling to leave their clay-cold corpses, to seek in midway air an imperfect immortality. Chilling blasts, damps, and space for rites infernal, premeditating direful wreck on holy fanes, mark the Northern sod; on every blade of blighted grass lurks some supernatural foe to quiet in man's last abode. The Church overshadows this precluded spot; there, where the all-cheering orb of day is never "felt," has Fancy bred a train of dreaded miseries, driving fading Life to sink in Death's more blest domain, midst hallowed mould, midst spirits good, and good men's prayers! What say the Chepstow men to this religious propensity? Why, they defy Satan's part therein and laugh at all the rest, for they have the burying ground on the North side of their church, and a carpenter's yard on the South side of the same! Strange affinity: materials for living mansions bear on the South, while on the North lie nooks for bones and worms! busy employ for to-day on the one hand, while on the other suspended frames await their final doom!—Things are as we find them. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

THE first seal in *Plate I.* belongs to the burgh of Aberbrothoc, or Arbroath, erected into a royalty by King William the Lion, who founded here a Tyronesian abbey, in honour of Thomas Becket, A.D. 1178.

This seal exhibits one of the rudest representations of the murder of Thomas Becket, and is circumscribed,

S. COMVNITATIS BVRGI DEINEIR-
BROTHOT
within
SANCTVS THO'

The murder of Thomas Becket.

The legend is not less rude in the cut of the letters than the representation of the fact. A view and account of this abbey may be seen in Mr. Pennant's Tour in Scotland 1772, I. 183. In the Statistical Account of Scotland, VII. 340, it is barely mentioned.

The seal engraved pl. II. fig. 6, vol. LXV. p. 195, is another rude representation of the same subject. The archbishop is at the altar, and his cross-bearer behind him interposing his arm, while the four knights advance with their swords drawn, and the foremost levels a blow at the archbishop's head with his sword, which in this seal is warded off by the cross.

The smaller seal, *fig.* 2, represents the same event: only two knights appear, and the face of a third; the cross-bearer is behind the altar as in fig. 1.

Inscription:

Galfridi vita utim [*f. utinam*] *fiat ita.* Qu. if a wish for martyrdom or for a holy life.

Over the building, a cherub between two candlesticks: on each side, PO-TO; and under the building, R€L.

Fig. 3. SIGILLVM COKETTI IN PORTV EXONIE.

This is the seal of the custom-house or office where goods to be exported were first entered and paid their custom, and had a *cocket*, or certificate of discharge, a scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to the merchants, as a warrant that their merchandizes are customed, or had paid custom. The term is, therefore, used promiscuously for the *seal*, the *certificate* stamped with it, and the *custom* paid in consequence of it.

By a charter of Henry IV. all wool or hides sold without the sign or stamp called *coket* were forfeitable to the bishop of Durham*. By another of Edward III.† the mayor of the staple at Bruges was to seize them, and claim half.

The antient manner of entering the exports.—If the goods were to be shipped outwards, then they went to the

* Rymer, vol. VIII. p. 573.

† Ib. vol. V. p. 274.

customer

cuſtomer and comptroller, and entered the goods, and paid the cuſtoms, or agreed for the cuſtoms, outward; and when ſuch payment or agreement was made, they received from ſuch cuſtomer and comptroller a licence to export ſuch goods, which was called a *cocket*.

This word *cocket* Skinner derives from the *cockboat*, becauſe the taking-in this ſchedule was an emblem that the ſhip was going to ſail; and if there were any goods in the ſhip not mentioned in the cocket, they were forfeited. This cocket went to the ſearcher. In Edward the Firſt's time, the ſeals appointed to be uſed by the cuſtomers for the cocket, in cuſtoming the wools and leathers at Len, were delivered to the commiſſioners in a purſe ſealed with the Exchequer ſeal.

Cocket, Coket, a cuſtom-houſe ſealed bill; alſo a parchment ſealed and delivered by the officer of the cuſtoms to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are cuſtomed.

Cockettum, Cocketum, the office at the cuſtom-houſe where the goods to be exported are entered.

Cockettata lana, wool-duty entered at the cuſtom-houſe and *cocketed*, or allowed to be exported. Bailey.

The ſeal belonging to the cuſtom-houſe of Exeter bears the ſeal and creſt of John Holand, duke of Exeter, reſtored to that title 22 Henry VI. 1443. On a helmet upon a chapeau doubled, Ermine, a lion paſſant guardant crowned and gorged with a collar of France, as on his monument in the church of St. Catharine by the Tower of London. He was ſecond ſon of John Holand, earl of Exeter, by Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt; and married, 1. Anne, daughter of Edmund of Staſford, by Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter; 2. Anne, daughter of John Montacute, earl of Saliſbury*.

His father was conſtituted by Richard II. in the 15th year of his reign, admiral of all the king's fleet from the mouth of the Thames to the Weſtward†: and he lord high admiral of England 24 Henry VI.‡

How this ſeal became the ſeal of office to the rector of Bredon, co. Worceſter, who exerciſes exempt juriſdiction over his church and pariſh and three chapels, and has probate of wills and committing of adminiſtrations, within that diſtrict, can only be accounted for by ſuppoſing ſome rector who firſt claimed or exerciſed theſe privileges (to which, according to Biſhop Sandys's return to Queen Elizabeth, he had no right), not thinking it worth while to have a ſeal made on purpoſe, availed himſelf of the firſt which by chance fell into his hands. R. G.

* Vincent on Brooke, p. 195; Sandford, p 219.

† Dugdale, vol. II. p. 79. ‡ Ib. p. 11.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, Feb.* 10.

THESE drawings (the exact ſize of each ſeal) are taken from ſeals kept in the Exchequer, Shrewſbury.

Fig. 4. Arms of England; back of ſhield ornamented with branches.—Seal of the bailiffs.

Fig. 5. A lion couchant behind a tree.—Seal of the bailiffs. The tree I take to be the mode of ornamenting ſeals at that period, as this king's mother's, and that of his victorious ſon Edward, with ſeveral others I have ſeen, are ſufficient proof. I ſhould be glad ſome learned gentleman would inform me for what particular buſineſs this laſt ſeal was made. Perhaps it was a ſmaller ſeal of the ſame office.

Fig. 6. The buſt of Edward II. full-faced. The caſtle on each ſide, with the lion at baſe, are parts of his mother's arms, which he introduced to denote his deſcent from a daughter of Caſtile and Leon: he alſo uſed them on his great ſeal.—Inſcription:

S. EDW. REG. ANGL. AD RECOGN. DEBITOR APD' SALOP'

The ſeal is ſilver, and intended to ſeal recognizances for debt at Shrewſbury.

Vol. LXV. p. 13, The Droitwich ſeal was ſent from *Shrewſbury*, not *Saliſbury*, as there inſerted. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Mancheſter, Feb.* 18.

I AM an old reader of your lucubrations, and a frequent contributor to the contents of your Miſcellany. Science, biography, topical hiſtory, antiquities, literary information, memoirs, and anecdotes, are amongſt my favourite readings; and for the frequent treats on theſe ſubjects much praiſe is due to you, and to many of your learned and pleaſing correſpondents. Though of a ſedate and thoughtful caſt, I can occaſionally unfurl my wrinkled brow, and moſt heartily ſhake my ſides at the ebullitions of wit and the efforts of ſterling humour. *To ſhoot folly as*

it flies is the lawful and proper sport of the satyrist; a kind of game for killing which we need not apply to my friend Mr. Gorst, the clerk of the peace, for a licensing certificate. And, as the inhabitants of this wealthy, populous, and commercial town, sometimes in spite of myself, affect my risible muscles, permit me, most sapient Mr. Urban, most potent, grave, and reverend seignior, for once to forsake my wonted subjects, and try to unbend the rigid muscles of yourself and my venerable compeers amongst your readers, by relating a few of the circumstances. And in doing this old Dan Shakspeare shall be my director: *Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.* One of our printers, the day before yesterday, gave us in his news-paper an excellent instance of that rhetorical trope, for which many Manchesterians and Liverpolians are so famous, by the antient Grecians yeleped an *Irisiism.* Under the head "*Mortality*" he tells us, there were 1242 marriages and 2267 christenings. But as the real information meant to be conveyed may be acceptable to calculators, statistical inquirers, and some few others, I shall give the paragraph in the printer's own words.

"*Mortality* at the collegiate church in this town from January 1801 to December 31, inclusive;

"Marriages	1242,	increased 151.
Christenings	2267,	decreased 196.
Burials	1753,	increased 114."

A hedge-barber, who has lately set up a shop in a cellar in one of the narrow streets in this town, to the usual insignia of a filletted pole, indicative of breathing a vein, has added a sign-board; which, for veracity, elegance, and conciseness, I beg leave to recommend to the whole fraternity of barber-surgeons in London, and to all the tonsor-tribe elsewhere. Its contents are simply these; *Shaving performed here with bleeding.* How many a rascal do we bagmen meet with on our *travels*; who, only advertising as a barber, performs the united offices of tonsor and surgeon! The language of the gentlemen of the law is stiff, formal, and *jargonical*; and one Dr. Lowth says, as I have been told, however uncouth and improper in others, we must, for precision's sake, not only submit to it but admire it in them. So be it. I cannot but think, however, begging pardon of lawyers, bishops, and grammarians, that a little of the language of common life and common sense would now and then do well enough for common eyes and vulgar ears, in advertisements, public notices, and the like. Far be it from me to insinuate that this should be the case in courts of law. There, indeed, what have common language and common sense to do? Such interlopers should be excluded and put to the bar; and every thing be carried on in open defiance to the intelligence of all but the initiated and the Illuminati. But that the *curial* language will obtrude itself elsewhere, and consequently become unintelligible, take the following instances.

In a queer, dirty, nasty, out-of-the-way nook by the New-Bailey in this town, which, by-the-bye, is what you would call the Old Bailey in London, is stuck a large painted board with the following queer technical inscription upon it: "*Whoever shall place or stick any matter or thing against these walls will be prosecuted, &c. &c. By order of, &c.*" The meaning of this, which has been interpreted in a variety of different ways, by some given up as unintelligible, and by others deemed language more proper to the inside than the outside of the court-house, is simply as follows, according to the expression of John, our head porter, who, though no scholar nor composer, is a man of plain sense and decent understanding.

The justices, finding the walls disgraced by quack-bills, ribaldry, and indecency, gave orders that every bill-sticker defiling them in future should be severely punished.

Almost in every week's papers our attorneys are advertising "*Plots*" to be sold. I really wonder what Government are about in these ticklish times, that they are not apprehended and indicted for misprision of treason. But, for the honour of Manchester, dealers in plots are not merely local but provincial attorneys; and I believe there are very few either in the hundreds of Salford, Amounderness, or Blackburn, but what deal in these turbulent and seditious articles; and even glory in the traffic, boasting of it in advertisements and news-papers. I was about to inform Mr. Addington of these conspiracy-mongers, hoping by bringing such seditious wretches to due elevation, I might advance and aggrandize myself at court; when our

our worthy parish clerk at the old church told me, he apprehended it all originated in ignorance and mistake; that many attorneys ought to be whipt for not knowing how to spell; that *plot* a conspiracy, and *plat* a piece of ground, were pronounced exactly alike; and that the language of common sense and of common life being held in abhorrence by professional men, just in proportion to their ignorance, such innovations were becoming daily more common and more fashionable amongst them. Again; having some business one day at Bury, and having occasion to call at the house of Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq. at Hope, instead of returning to Manchester, I was directed to go a nearer way across the country. Near Hope I came to a turnpike-bar, on which, together with a table of the tolls, was painted in fair and legible characters a board meant to indicate as follows: That whoever rode upon the footpath, or destroyed milestones, guideposts, &c. were subject, for each offence, by the statute, to pay ten shillings. But, owing to the ignorance, or mistake, or forgetfulness, of the clerk, or the painter, or both, the board displayed the following curious advertisement. "This is to give notice, that whoever is found riding upon the footpath adjoining to this high road, is liable by act of parliament to a penalty of ten shillings—or damage any milestone or guidepost." Which of these mulcts the Manchester wags would choose to submit to, must be left to the learned in the law to determine. This legal, rhetorical trope of Hibernicism will remind many of your readers of the old story of the Yorkshire bell-man, upon the loss of the packhorse: "Strayed or otherwise conveyed from the Star inn in this town a bay galloway, with three white legs and one black one; whoever can, &c. Bless the king.—With a packsaddle on his back!" Whatever may be thought of these animadversions, I am no enemy to the gentlemen of the long robe, nor to their younger brethren the knights of the quill. From my boyish days till the present, it has been my remarkable lot to have some of the dearest and most intimate of my friends in the profession of the law. And, men after my own heart, they were such as would reflect resplendent honour upon any profession, any age, or any country. I only wish to guard young lawyers from following bad, ignorant, and illiterate examples. And, to shew I am unprejudiced, I shall adduce some few instances of ignorance, blunders, and mistakes, in other professions, that call loudly for correction and amendment. Multiplying syllables and mispronouncing words are as common with some as mis-spelling with others. Thus, when a medical man, speaking of preventive medicines, recommends a *preventative*, I in return would recommend to him a birchen manual as a very *actative correctative*; which may render him more *attentative*. When a man, addicted to the study of antiquarian lore, forgets that he is an *Antiquary*, and subscribes himself an *Antiquarian*, he leaves us to guess at some word understood; which I should readily fill up with blockhead. Such an one, speaking of a wary person, would delight to term him a *Warian*; which would have one good effect, that of furnishing a rhyme to *Antiquarian*. Again: when Mutter Topping, now arrayed in silken gown, used to attend our sessions, he used frequently to harangue about a record, when I really believe he meant not the act *to record*, but the thing recorded; which our dictionaries and persons of common sense term a record, with the accent upon the first syllable. And, indeed, other gentlemen of the long robe did the same. Old counsellor Wood, his pupil Mr. Law, and even old Judge Wig and eyebrows himself, at the Lancaster assizes, were guilty of a misnomer, and even of a conspiracy against the language of common life and common sense, and against the Johnsonian and Bailean statute in this case made and provided. Again: I am now going to tread upon sacred ground. But I will tread softly; for I have no rancour nor animosity in my heart, especially none against the ministers of religion. But I really think that the language of common life and common sense ought by no means to be discarded from them; especially in proper reading and pronunciation. Young Mr. Newsangle, just come from Cambridge, opened his prayer the other Sunday before sermon with the word direct. My friend Yankey Doodle, esq. late captain of the good ship Ready-rhino, used to pronounce this word very differently when he talked of sailing for Baltimore, derect; and the head clerk in our counting-house says

derect

Gent. Mag. March 1802. Pt. II. p. 213.

CLIPSTON HOSPITAL.

J. Reynolds del. — R. Cary. Sculp.

S.R.R. del. 1801.

The great Oak at HEMSTEAD, Essex.

dereſt that letter, and not dy'reſt it, with a great mouthfull of a Y. My friend the pariſh clerk ſays they are both right, and the Cantab. wrong. How comes it that a cabin and a counting houſe ſhould be a precedent for the pulpit? The ſame gentleman, reading prayers a few weeks afterwards, aſtounded me with a ſolemn addreſs to the Deity of Lord God of *Sabbath!* That Jehovah is God of the Sabbath, a day of ſacred reſt, is true; but Bailey's dictionary tells me that the word in the *Te Deum* means not *reſt*, but *armies*, or *hoſts*. My late much-eſteemed friend Mr. Aſhton, a fellow of the collegiate church and rector of St. Mary's in this town, always made three ſyllables of it, Sab-a-oth. And, according to his expoſition, by the uſe of this word, we worſhip, in the moſt auguſt manner, the Lord God of the univerſal hoſts of intelligent and created exiſtences. And I could wiſh in future to *preevent* every young clergyman, whether Ox. or Cantab. or Northern light, from falling into ſuch lawyer-like, *diſagreeabell*, *unſociabell*, *unwarrantabell*, and *intolerabell* abſurdities.

As it ſhould ſeem ſtrange, that ſailors and ſcriveners ſhould know how to read and pronounce Engliſh better than ſcientific, learned, and profeſſional men, ſuch as lawyers, doctors, antiquaries, and parſons; I hope they will excuſe me for recommending an agreeable mode of tuition to them. This is ſimply to take a paſſage on-board ſome ſhip ſailing to America, where there is a clever, glib-tongued lad of a cabin-boy; who ſhall give them the right ſea-faring cue of pronunciation, previous to their arrival in that land of liberty and happy elocution. There having ſtudied ſome ſhort time, they ſhall come back to their native country adorned with every elegance, and enriched with a felicity and propriety of enunciation, which ſhall charm and elevate their enraptured auditors. Then ſhall our churches be filled; and the bar ſhall be thronged!

But as this attainment will expend more time and money than every profeſſor can afford; let it be the qualification for ſerjeants, king's counſel, profound antiquaries, and medical and reverend Doctors. For hedge attorneys, country apothecaries, barber-ſhop politicians, and village curates, a three months trip to the Iſle of Man would be enough in all conſcience. But as Ireland deſerves the preference, he that ſhall recommend more than a two months reſidence is a far more *unconſcionable* preceptor, than, dear Mr. Urban, your old *obliged* friend, P. P.

Mr. Urban, *March* 3.

CLIPSTON HOSPITAL. *(Pl. II.)* and free-ſchool in the county of Northampton, were founded in purſuance of the will of Sir George Buſwell, dated March 18, 1677, who ſettled lands in Clipſton and Haſelbech in truſt for the ſupport of a graduate ſchool-maſter and twelve poor perſons for ever. The drawing is by the neat and faithful pencil of the youth whoſe loſs you have ſo feelingly recorded in vol. LXXI. p. 964. For farther particulars of the charity the reader is referred to Bridges, vol. II. p. 23.

Yours, &c. M. Green.

Mr. Urban, *Spains-Hall, Feb.* 7.

I HAVE ſent you a drawing *(Pl. II.)* of the great Oak in a farm the property of —— Harvey, eſq. in the pariſh of Hemſtead, in the county of Eſſex, taken from a South-Weſt view at about ſixty-yards diſtance; it is drawn by a ſcale of twelve feet to an inch, and in that proportion the parts may be meaſured and compared. The outlines of the acorn and leaf are of the natural ſize, and introduced only for the purpoſe of pointing out to the naturaliſt its ſpecies, and ſhewing that a very large oak on its decline produces very ſmall acorns.

Dr. Hunter, in his Evelyn's Silva, has given a plate of the Cowthorp oak, and ſays, "when compared to this all other oaks are but children of the wood;" which, within three feet of the ſurface meaſured ſixteen yards, and cloſe to the ground twenty-ſix yards round. Its height, in its ruinous ſtate in 1776, was about eighty-five feet; its principal limb extended ſixteen yards from the bole; throughout the whole tree the foliage was at that time extremely thin, ſo that the anatomy of the antient branches might be diſtinctly ſeen in the height of ſummer.

I took the dimenſions of this Hemſtead oak firſt in the year 1784; every bough was then in health. When I again took its dimenſions in 1790, its upper branches were bare of leaves, its foliage in general thin, and the tree apparently on the decline. When this drawing

drawing was taken in July 1801, the dimensions formerly taken were again proved and found exact.

This tree measures, at four feet from the surface, seventeen yards round; just beneath the separation of the large limbs, nineteen yards round; the dimensions at the surface I did not measure, because those dimensions do not prove the size of the tree, as they depend on the soil being worn and exposing the roots. The extent of the branches from North to South thirty-six yards, from East to West thirty-five yards nearly; the height, as Mr. Cock the tenant of the farm informed me, to whom those who come to see this giant of the wood, are obliged for great civility, was, before its decay, about thirty-three yards. The produce of this oak in acorns has often been sold by his father for two guineas a year.

The species, *Quercus Robur*, the common oak, as may be known by the long footstalks of the acorns, and almost sessile leaf; see Martyn's Miller's Dictionary, title *Quercus*; and the Gentleman's Magazine vol. LIII. pp. 654, 678. The age of this tree cannot be ascertained, it may have vegetated before the Norman Conquest; see Evelyn on the Longevity of Oaks; and Mr. Rooke's descriptions. T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

PERMIT me to refer W. D. LXXI. 991, to Aulus Gellius, who, on the authority of Nigidius Figulus, says, words ending in *osus*, as *vinosus*, *mulierosus*, *regiosus*, *nummosus*, delignate excess; so, whoever is too prone to superstition is called *religiosus*. Yet he allows the signification of the latter word to have deviated into what we may call a *good-sense*. And so we find it used in the Roman inscription found at Bath, on a restored temple of Minerva, *Locum hunc religiosum, insolentiâ deûtum, &c.* But though Aulus Gellius seems deeply smitten with the learning of his Nigidius, he yet ventures an appeal, not very usual with him, from the decision of this *homo doctissimus*. If, says he, these *inclinations* of words signify what is beyond measure, and in faulty excess, as *verbosus*, *morosus*, *famosus*, why does not the same rule apply to *ingeniosus*, *formosus*, and *officiosus*, which are inclined from *forma*, *ingenium*, *officium*? Why not also to *disciplinosus*, *confitiosus*, *victoriosus*, *facundiosus*, which are always used as terms of praise?

Aulus Gellius then offers a distinctive criterion, which, with humble submission, I cannot but think feeble, and *sine ictâ**. On the whole, as the meaning of religiosus had changed even in his time, as we English apply *officiosus* as our denizen, in a bad sense contrary to its classification above, we should certainly hesitate before we pronounce a latinity faulty on account of the signification attached to verbs of an increasing series, verb of vehemence if I may hazard the term. Your readers will perceive, by this time, I am no Vossius; but to elicite farther light on this subject would gratify me—*fungar vice cotis.*

Yours, animosè, NORA.

Illustrissimis illis & maximè colendis doctrinæ institutoribus, domino scilicet "Propria quæ maribus," *domino quoque* "As in præsenti," *necnon domino* "Quæ genus aut flexum,"

S. P. D.

MUS RUSTICUS.

ECQUI sunt, insignissimi doctores quos in agendâ re literariâ priores vobis compellarem, Athenarum scilicet nostrarum Archontas, et bonarum artium, tum ex officio, tum ex voluntate, et auxilia, et patronos. Aures igitur faciles, precor, accommodetis, dum paucis (ut possim) verbis explicem, quædam Reipublicæ nostræ literariæ, quæ profint forsan & usui fiant, quædam etiam commodo publico minùs convenientia leviter dum perstringam, nec vestrûm interim nec cujusvis dignitatem meditatus lædere, nec tamen ullius censuram pertimescens. "Ελευθερος γαρ ειμι την γλωτταν, και ουδεν αν σιωπησομαι των ὑ καλως γιγνομενων. Διαλιγχω γαρ απαντα, και λεγω τα δικαιοτατα μοι ες το φανερον, ὑτι δικαιως τιγχ, ειδ' ὑπαιδες ἐπικαλυπτων την γνωμην." Lucianus.—At quisnam hic, forsan dici potest? & quorsum hæc? Davusne ego sim, reverendi, an Œdipus, albus an ater homo, vix è re nostrâ disquirere. Hoc tantùm pro certo velim habeatis, me ex eorum numero esse, qui vos (quâ par est) reverentiâ colunt, quique vobiscum unà literas humaniores in altissimum honoris gradum efferri volunt. Latinè quid scribam quæritis? Nempè, ut quæ scribam, ea vobis pareant, vestrisque, & iis de quo-

* Vide Noct. Attic. Lib. 4, cap. 9.

rum

rum rebus sit exercitatio hæcce, nec in vulgus abeant, protervitatis auxilia & petulantiæ. Cavendum enim est in re tali discutiendâ, cum variæ sint disceptatorum sententiæ, ne profani & crassioris ingenii homines, quasi, certamen spectatum admissi, doctos etiam viros & vel (pace vestrâ dixerim) reverendos conspiciant,

"Non doctis dictis certantes, sed maledictis." ENNIUS.

Latinè præterea qui scribit, istâ præsertim linguâ utitur, in quâ omnes, quotquot sint, colloquuntur, hic, illic, ubique, qui ad literarum studia humaniorum accingantur, aut ad liberaliorem quandam scientiam sese devoveant instruendam.

Argumentum fuit apud vos, doctissimi, dudum propositum, cui discutiendo omnes ex omni parte homines aures dederunt quam maximè attentas. Causa tamen illa vestra, tantum abest ut sit dicta, ut ne in justas quidèm partes fuerit distributa, aut hinc aut illinc; et accusatori desunt & respondenti, exordium, narratio, confirmatio, & quicquid ad legitimam pertineat orationem. Sed posthac forsan hæc omnia. Oratores interea utrinque inflammati satis superque non "remisse ac lenitèr & urbanè" egerunt, sed verbis nimiùm ardentibus, & voce maximâ. Quæstio est de puerili institutione, utiliùsne procedat inter plurimos in scholis publicis, an preceptoris, inter paucos in privatâ domo. Ego, siquidem operæ sit pretium nostram inferre sententiam, in eorum partes transeo, qui, Quintiliano duce, contendunt, pueros in ludis publicis utiliùs eruditi, dummodò ad optimam disciplinæ rationem conformati sint, optimis usi legibus, & gravissimis prudentissimisque custodibus addicti.

Cum tamen pro confesso est egregios homines permultos, doctos sanè eos, et ad docendum aptos, habiles, & idoneos, & extare apud nos, & extitisse semper, undè tandèm factum est, ut è gymnasiis nostris evaserint totidem semidocti, totidem qui literas interiores & reconditas ne extremis quidem digitis attigerint, totidem quasi ex triviis prorsus barbari? Togæ igitùr componantur jubeo, illustrissimi doctores, mecum dum recognoscatis, siquidèm liberiùs veritatem liceat eruere, "unde illæ lacrymæ." Res etenim est notissima, sed nec causa quidem latet.

Scio equidem, ad rem literariam quæ pertinent, hæc omnia deridenda qui propinant, quamplurimos esse; homuncionum dicax sanè & lepidissimum genus! absurda nescio quæ de literatorum importunâ ostentatione blatterantium. Horum è numero multos adesse video, qui nullâ imbuti scientiâ, nullis artibus instructi, mercaturam tamen agentes per fas nefasque quæstuosissimam, nihil colunt nisi quod venale, nihil in honore habeant nisi quod pretio sit paratum; eosdem interea, quum divitiis abundent, novas vitæ rationes instituentes, quas, vel meliori de notâ homines vix aut ne vix quidèm satis evitare conati sunt. Pauci enim sunt, qui, inter luxuriosos, parcè possint vivere! Inter delicatos modestè! Inter solutos temperantèr! "Dira per incautum serpant contagia vulgus." Quid igitur mirum est, cum desipiant parentes, si filiis in exemplo sint, cur nihil sapiant? Quis, ex segmentatis cunis, nisi mollem expectat prolem? Si quis tamèn tali de stirpe, si quis excultioris ingenii oboriatur, is inter cæcos luscus habeatur, inter Bœotos Pindarus!—In privatorum ferè quâque nostrûm domo, quis non vidit puerorum "acta convivia, commessationes, cantus?" Quis non in eorum auribus deposita audivit, imò in eorum labellis scatentia scommata inficeta, fescenninos sales, quæ etiam plausu excipere non dedignati sunt parentes, ingenua tamen eadem planè indigna, & qualia vel exprimulgum aut sollorem dedecere valeant. Nec certè levitèr, et, ut aiunt, primoribus labris degustarunt has quales quales sint vitæ delicias, sed hauserunt pleno gutture, ις τρυγα χιλο. "Unguenta sumpserunt, Baias viderunt." Nimirum id illi de puerilià, quod Cicero remissiùs paulo de adolescentiâ. "Datur enim concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus ætati, & ipsa natura profundit adolescentiæ cupiditates; quæ si ita erumpant, ut nullius vitam labefactent, nullius domum evertant, faciles & tolerabiles haberi soleant." Oh prudentes illi & beati parentes! Qui te usi magistro, in dicendo scilicet optimo pessimo tamen in moribus, puerilium "tota impunè Saburra, permittunt sparsisse oculos," & pubem vixdum etiam prætextatam, in vitiis virilitèr versatam, & plausu gratulantur, & exemplis adjuvant. Hæc tamèn nova non esse et inaudita, testatur integerrimus ille omnium quotquot fuerunt et prudentissimus institutor juvenum, Marcus Fabius Quintilianus: "Utinam, inquit, nostrorum mores non ipsi perdere-

perderemus! Infantiam statim deliciis solvimus. Mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes & mentis & corporis frangit. Quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? Nondum prima verba exprimit, & jam coccum intelligit, & conchilium poscit. Ante palatum eorum, quàm os instituimus. Illecticis crescunt; si terram attigerint, è manibus utrinque sustinentium pendent. *Gaudemus si quid licentius dixerint. Verba, ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, risu & osculo excipimus.* Nec mirum: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt. Omne convivium obscœnis cantieis strepit, pudenda dictu spectantur. Fit ex his consuetudo, deinde natura, discunt hæc miseri, antequam sciunt vitia esse. Inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt è scholis malà ista, sed in scholas afferunt." Nonne rem nostram acu tetigit Quintilianus ille? Imo de nobis nostrisque fatus videtur. *Gaudemus si quid licentius dixerint.* Nonne ante oculos ponit fatuæ insulsæque prolis insulsos & fatuos parentes? Oh si inter Romanos tantum hæc!

Concessum est igitur, pueros è domo mores suos in scholas secum afferre, neque enim quod domi libentissimè permittitur, id sibi justè interdictum putare foris. Sententia satis quidem puerilis! qualis tamèn puerilem ætatem non omninò dedecet. At præceptoris est non fictam illam & fucatam quàm domi in cultu solent habere, sed vivam & expressam veritatis imaginem discipulis proponere, de ratione & sacris litteris deductam; nec tùm demum puerorum protervitati licet indulgere, cum deturpentur mores hominum. Hoc enim est equo erruenti & habenas laxare & calcar addere. Hoc est Horatianum illud ad nosmet accommodare.

" Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem."

At nonne custodum est loris uti fortiùs? nonne mores domesticos, quà licet, potiùs ad rectiorem normam redigere quam deturpare scholasticos? At si quis tantùm abest a nostrâ sententiâ ut rectè omnia in scholis publicis se habere, nec ita esse uti notavi, affirmet; ego tamen aio: Tabulas deferam; Testimonia recitabo, e ludis campestribus, theatris, popinis, ganeis petita. Aleatoreulorum horumdecoctiones, Inculullorum denunciabo luxuriem, sumptum, æra aliena—Erit fortasse qui de ganeis capsulas deportantem Ganeonem velit appellare. Hæc ut libet. At vel de sterquilinio veritatem licet quærere. Aut hæc nimis urbem sapere quam ut *Muri rustico* conveniant, erit qui sentiat. At, at, in urbem quondam mus rusticus—Sed longa est & satis nota fabula. Nos etiam, " urbis aventes mœnia subrepere," vidimus, " rubro ubi cocco tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburneos," & molossos experti sumus, forsan & experturi, sed nec formidantes. De fructu siquidem arborem liceat æstimare, quo tandem pretio æstimanda est, illa institutionis ratio quæ ex pueritiâ ingenuâ, nobili, divite, juventutem dimiserit rudem & inculiam, nec bonis litteris imbutam, nec bonis moribus ornatam. Pecuarium hilare & infiectum! Vobis tamèn præsertim, egregii juvenes, quibus Thamesis ad ripas Regali sub auspice, evagari contigit, est profectò cur gratulemur, quippè qui literarum siquidem rudes et imperiti, at saltem non dedignati sitis didicisse quam peritissimè—natare. Credo, quæ sit hominum petulantia, ne in proverbium abeatis. Neque vobis equidem non gratulor, quos scilicèt magis ad unguem factos institutionis ratio urbanior perpolivit, qui in Græcis litteris si fortè non nimis instructi, at certè in Græcis artibus eruditi, Græcari, & Græcam ferre urbem assueti satis, partes vestras sustinere, maximo cum plausu omnium calletis. At cavendum est, quibus, in auribus personuit sæpiusculè " Valete, & plaudite," ii ne de scenâ mores transferentes, Histriones agant in vitâ. Mihi tamen plura meditanti dicere, Urbanus noster aurem videtur vellere, & admonere longiorem me quàm uti par est in epistolam aberrasse ——. Quid restat igitur, quin ut salvi vos & beati sitis jubeam, meque cultorem habeatis honoris vestri, imo & librorum vestrorum beluonem acerrimum,

MUREM RUSTICUM.

P. S. Quoniam vero poetas ego vos sublimes agnosco & dicaces, si quidem in animo sit responsum dare, ecce paratur tibi quod libelli a fronte splendeat; hemistichium " Parturiunt montes." Si vero propriam, vestram potiùs quàm nostram velitis quasi ad vivum depingere scribendi rationem, non multùm forsan abs re erit Aristophanium illud κοαξ κοαξ αβρεκεκεξ.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

IN vol. LXXI. p. 1090, enquiry was made for the best method of making

king French bread, and French rolls; which, as that enquirer justly observes, is far superior in quality of taste, lightness, whiteness, &c. to any other. I was in hopes of seeing an answer in your Magazine for January; but, as I have not, I wish you would inform your enquirer I have heard that Parmentier, *Parfait Boulanger*, gives the best scientific account of the process of bread-making with leaven. The work is 8vo. If your inquirer could get that book, and give a translated receipt for making this most excellent bread, your inserting it in your next would be a valuable present to the publick. But perhaps Mr. Parmentier does not give the real receipt for making such fine French rolls as are made by a very few excellent Bakers in London, and which are not made by any baker in the polite city of Bath. I think a good maker of French rolls would meet with great encouragement there. Chambers's Dictionary says, French bread is made with fine flour half a bushel, eggs ten, butter a pound and a half, and milk; but neither eggs nor butter are a part of the French bread and French rolls sold in London.

As the duty is taken off of starch made from potatoes, I should be obliged to any of your correspondents who would inform the publick the *best* method of making starch from potatoes, as grating them in a tub of water and saving only the small quantity of white powder which falls to the bottom, I think, must be a great waste. A person at Marshfield, near Bath, a few weeks ago bought 3000 sacks of potatoes at 5s. per sack, supposed for making starch; so whatever quantity of potatoes are planted this season, there is a certainty of their bringing a good price. For it will pay very well for raising them if sold at only 3s. per sack; and which they have been sold at last year, in some few places in the West of England, which was a great relief to the poor.

A common knife-board covered with thick buff leather, on which is put emery one part, Crocus Martis three parts, in very fine powder, mixed into a thick paste with a little lard or sweet oil, spread on the leather the thickness of a shilling, gives a far superior polish and edge to knives; and it does not wear the knife a *quarter* so much as the common method of using brick-dust on a board. These buff-leather boards with emery and Crocus Martis are sold at 10s. 6d. each in London, under a presence that something more than emery and Crocus Martis is used. This is also the great *secret* for taking out *notches* from pen-knives, giving razors a superior edge, &c.

I live in a dairy country; and, having plenty of skimmed milk to spare, I mixed yellow oker and Dutch pink with it, and yellow-washed a room, but after a few months I find it peels off, and will not answer the purpose of glue-size.

Your correspondent's remark, p. 38, relative to the new Cyclopædia, is worthy of attention; and in Chambers's Dictionary, printed in 1786, you may see what shameful ignorance has been imposed on the publick, that *ginger-bread* is made of white bread with almonds, liquorice, aniseed, rose-water, and sugar; when every gingerbread-maker knows it is not made of any one of the above ingredients, not even rose-water excepted. This absurdity has been copied from an old book called Dictionarium Rusticum. I have met with so many blunders in Chambers's Dictionary that I must (as a friend to Dr. R. who I hope will see this) tell the Dr. that unless he employs *real men of business*, it is impossible his new book can be fit to appear before the publick. I beg leave to hint that the Dr. should engage and consult a good intelligent baker, brewer, dyer, cook, wine-maker, distiller, painter, gilder, enameler, colour-grinder, varnish-maker, sealing-wax-maker, hat-maker, candle-maker, soap-maker, starch-maker, cyder-maker, cheese and butter maker, cloth-maker, vinegar-maker, and many others; for without these the Doctor will find himself very much liable to error, notwithstanding he may have all the *best* books that have been written on the various subjects, for these persons have many secrets which have never been before the publick. What surprizes me the most is, that even the modern Encyclopædias should have taken the recipes from *old* books, and many articles entirely omitted. Under the article Arquebusade, "it is said the composition is not generally known;" when, had he looked into the book intituled, *The Elaboratory laid open*, published *many years before* Dr. Rees's Dictionary, the receipt might have

have been found. Although Chambers's Dictionary does not give the receipt for making it, it says, it is recommended as useful in cases of gun-shot wounds. In the Domestic Encyclopædia there is so different a composition given under the *same name*, that, should my countrymen apply *that* to gun-shot wounds in *mistake*, it might have a worse effect than the bullet. I wish my scribbling may induce many to send to the publick, through your Magazine, receipts they may have by them, that have been *proved*, and are of *real use*; should this be the case, you shall often hear from

Yours, &c. D.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 1.

THERE needs no stronger proof of the fluctuation of taste and the increase of wealth in this kingdom, than the price given on Saturday last at Mr. Christie's, for Hogarth's celebrated series of pictures, intituled, *The Rake's Progress*, by Mr. Soane the architect, 580 guineas. The father of the late possessor paid 22 guineas a-piece, or 184l. 16s. for the set; and they had the good fortune to be preserved from the fire which destroyed his house at Fonthill, 1755, and with it the counter set of *The Harlot's Progress*. They were on the whole inferior to the *Marriage à la Mode*, purchased a few years ago by Mr. Angerstein for, I believe, 1384l.; but by no means so much inferior as to justify such a comparative want of zeal in the *bidding Cognoscenti*.

Yours, &c. O.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

YOU have given us lists of inns with their landlords, churches with their incumbents, mansion-houses with their lords. Why not indulge us with a list of CORN-MILLS and their occupiers within 20 miles of the capital? There can be no more objection to knowing where the best corn is ground, and the best flour sold, than to knowing who sells the best meat or cloth: and it would surely be a credit to a miller to be held up with a good character; a character so opposite to that which popular opinion from the earliest ages has affixed to this class of men. It is time we should feel the blessings of peace we have been fighting for, and of a plenty we are still struggling and panting for.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

BEING a sincere friend to the Established Church, I am not a little surprised at Mr. Osborn's address to the bishops, vol. LXXI. p. 890. The greatest enemy to our Church could hardly have used her more barbarously than this unnatural son. One cannot help thinking that, like the late Gilb. Wakefield, he has been letting off a *fly cracker* against her under the mask of friendship. Can it be thought any proof of his regard to her, thus to expose her to open reproach and sectarian ridicule? or, was there nothing more substantial to urge against his opponents than untruths and invective? Surely, Mr. Urban, we are not come to this pass! No, sir, thank God we can defend our church in a more excellent way. I have sometimes strolled into different conventicles, and never had occasion to stand, except I went in late, and the seats were full. Often have I wished to see our parish churches laid out in the same way as Whitefield's tabernacles. Certainly they put us to shame; and yet this is the handle he has unluckily taken hold of, and unwisely asserts they wish to keep us out of their places. I should easier have believed him had he said they endeavoured to increase the number of their adherents. Reflect, Mr. Urban, on the mischievous effects such assertions may produce. Suppose your hearers (willing to judge for themselves) should go to some of these sectarian places, observe their ample accommodation, see them crowded with hearers, and perhaps find a better preacher than they had been taught to expect; what, I say, may we expect the result to be? Why, to be sure, an accession to *their* party, and a diminution of ours. Then as to Mr. Osborn telling a tale about what one of their popular preachers should say, I am afraid he will only induce a counter part not much to our advantage—indeed, we had better be quiet. I have lately seen an instance on the opposite part, which convinces me of the folly of opening our mouths against them. Our afternoon lecturer has been preaching very pointedly against a Methodist, whose obnoxious chapel is within one minute's walk of the church. This excited the curiosity of many in the parish to go and hear him, and the upshot of all is that, while his chapel is crowded, the church grows thinner and thinner. The Methodist

thodiſt parſon merrily ſays, that the pariſh parſons are his very good friends, who beat up for recruits for him, and talks of ſending them a letter of thanks. This may ſerve to ſhew the imprudence of meddling in ſuch matters; therefore, if we wiſh well to the Church, let us talk no more about muzzles, but take Gamaliel's advice, to refrain from theſe men, and let them alone, &c. Let our biſhops look well to the clergy; let the inferior clergy look diligently to their flocks, as they who muſt give account to God; and let our pariſh churches ſurpaſs the conventicles in convenience and accommodation, and then we ſhall not have to deplore a ſinking cauſe, nor be under the ſad neceſſity of reſorting to ſuch advocates as Mr. Oſborn, or ſuch meaſures as the uſe of eccleſiaſtical muzzles.

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb.* 24.

WHEN I ſaid in my former letter, p. 132, that I believed the hiſtory of the publications of the Oxford Graduates to be correct, I had not ſeen a catalogue earlier than 1727. But by the favour of a friend, who is an eminent collector of Antiquities, particularly relating to this Univerſity, having been ſhewn many liſts (ſuppoſed to be very ſcarce copies) prior to that period, I beg leave to correct myſelf as well as Emeritus Academicus. The firſt catalogue was publiſhed A. D. 1689, by Richard Peers, M. A. of Chriſt-church, a licentiate in Med. and ſup. bed. of Med. who was alſo ſaid to be the perſon employed by Dr. Fell to tranſlate A. Wood's Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Univerſity of Oxford into Latin. There is prefixed to the firſt catalogue a dedication to Dr. Gilbert Ironſide, warden of Wadham college, and, at the time of the publication of the catalogue, vice-chancellor of the univerſity. The firſt catalogue contained the names of proceeders from Oct. 10, 1659, to July 14, 1688. The ſecond from July 14, 1688, to July 14, 1695. The third from July 16, 1695, to March 23, 1699. The fourth from March 23, 1699, to March 29, 1705. The fifth from March 29, 1705, to July 24, 1713. A general catalogue was then made, including all from 1659 to October 10, 1726, &c.

A. Wood ſays, in his Athen. Oxon. vol. II. (edit. 1721) p. 893, that Mr. Gerrard Langbaine, ſup. bed. of Law, wrote and publiſhed an appendix to a catalogue of all graduates in divinity, law, and phyſick, publiſhed by Richard Peers, ſup. bed. of arts and phyſick, from July 14, 1688, where Peers left off, to Aug. 16, 1690: but the gentleman who communicated the above account ſays he could never get a ſight of it.

On further enquiry concerning Fitz-Gibbon, I learn that there were two brothers at Chriſt-church; the eldeſt, Ion, created M. A. in 1766; and the youngeſt, John, who regularly proceeded M. A. in Lent term 1770, having been incorporated B. A. from Dublin the ſame term, and was the late Earl of Clare, Chancellor of Ireland.

Yours, &c. EDITOR.

P. S. The above not arriving time enough to be inſerted in your laſt, I beg you will add the following, in conſequence of the ſecond letter of Emeritus Academicus, p. 132. The Graduates referred to in the Bodleian Library is intituled "A Regiſter of the Doctors of Phyſick in our two Univerſities of Cambridge and Oxford; printed in the year 1695." It contains their names and colleges from 1659 to 1694, both incluſive; firſt in a chronological, and next in an alphabetical order; in all 31 pages. It is in a collection of ſeveral medical tracts, and was moſt likely printed in London, and, as it ſeems by an addreſs to the reader prefixed, in conſequence of ſome diſputes in the College of Phyſicians. Peſhall (John), v. Pearſall, was tranſpoſed to Pechell, the name aſſumed by the ſons of the ſelf-created baronet; but afterwards omitted, that the page might not be encumbered with references to a family that ſo often have changed their name.

Oxford, March 13, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *Wakefield, Feb.* 18.

IN p. 33, is an account of the bad treatment which is frequently received by pariſh apprentices. But, is it not the duty of magiſtrates to look into the ſtate of treatment which they receive? A frequent complaint with ſome maſters is, that they are put out to them when in a bad ſtate of health; but might not that be remedied? I think the following plan, if inſerted in your excellent Magazine, might, perhaps, meet the attention of ſome worthy magiſtrates, and let it be carried into full effect. Let the magiſtrates at their general quarter ſeſſions appoint a ſurgeon

to

to examine each apprentice, when put out, that he is in a good state of health; and likewise after that time once or twice every half year at particular places, the which the magistrates should specify; to see he is well cloathed, used, fed, &c. by his master. Let the surgeon appointed be one who has been most in the habits of examining men for the army and navy during the late war. For each examination suppose, for instance, he is allowed by the overseers one shilling for each certificate when they go out; and likewise paid the like sum for each certificate by the master at the yearly and half yearly examinations.

Let the surgeon be called the inspector of these poor children; and to make it worth his while, let him take the adjacent places or parishes in the town which he resides.

The above plan, if properly attended to, would be of great service to these poor destitute orphans; it would hinder some of their masters from keeping them working all night, so detrimental to their health.

The surgeon would report it to the overseers if he saw any ill usage; and it would be the duty of the overseers to call the master to account by laying an action against him for the ill treatment of his apprentice. The number of poor people, who have suffered during the late scarcity, have fallen with their young offspring upon the parishes they belong to. Does not every feeling heart think with horror of the sufferings which have been undergone by some poor parish apprentices? Does it not require that there should be a regulation adopted, which might be of utility to them? Humanity answers me: yes; it is highly necessary.

I have just witnessed a scene where the master has struck a town apprentice so as almost to divide the ear from the head. If such scenes as these do not call for regulation, we live in a sad age. A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, *March 2.*

IF it be a good old maxim not to "do evil that good may come," what shall we think of the conductors of a benevolent Society for taking a bribe to pervert the course of humanity and justice for their own benefit? I would fain persuade myself the anecdote recorded in your Obituary of last month, p. 180, cannot be true; but, for the sake of *all* the parties concerned, would hope you are imposed upon by the current but ill-founded story of the day. I have known instances where bribes have been offered under the mask of charity, when the party soliciting a favour offers to pay a sum of money in the name of the bestower to some public charity, and has been nobly refused. But in the present case no concealment is attempted: one party demands, another gives the bribe, and a third knowingly suffers the sum to be numbered among their benefactions—at least I hope and trust they do so, and that they do not disguise their disgrace under some mysterious name. I shall look with impatience for the next annual list of subscribers and benefactors to the Philanthropic Society.

A Philanthropist in his own Way.

Mr. Urban, *March 3.*

APPLICATION having been made to parliament for erecting a bridge over the *Menai*, for facilitating the passage into Ireland, your readers may not be displeased with the following account of that famous strait. It divides the island of Anglesea from the main land of North Wales, and is, at the ferry from Caernarvon to Tal y Voel in the island, 2 miles broad, and about 14 miles long; 10 from Bang glas near Beaumaris to Caernarvon, and 4 from thence to its entrance at Aberménai, the very narrow passage into the port of Caernarvon, rendered dangerous by sands within, and without. At Craigy Ddinas, in Anglesea, it forms a noble curvature; not far from which is a furious current called the *Swelly*, or *Pwll Keris*, where, by opposition of rocks and violent whirlpools during the time when the flood or ebb makes strong, are great overfalls and violent whirlpools. At low-water the channel for a considerable space appears pointed with rocks, black and horrible. At high-water all is secure. This is a great obstacle to the navigation of large vessels, which must consult the critical season and a good pilot. The rest of this strait is secure. The above particulars are collected from Mr. Pennant, who is the only Welsh tourist that does more than name this strait. Topographus.

Mr. Urban, *London, March 5.*

YOUR Review of my Work has but just fallen in my hands; and the very

very extraordinary assertions there made have much surprised me. These are confined to three: 1st, That the person cited for proof of the Abbot's attorney's having suitable credentials, was the *Hundredarius* of St. Alban's, as if that was any concern of mine to enquire into. 2d, That I had cited a *Rowleian* fiction for a record; whereas, the passages I have quoted have no relation to any such thing, but to *authentic* documents; as letters of institution, an archiepiscopal visitation, and things of a kind with which Chatterton could have no concern. 3d, That I had but half quoted my authors; whereas I have made it a rule always to give my author *once* at full length at least, and sometimes more. Your Reviewer too has observed, with some airs, I have given the Benedictine order the preference. I presume, I am at liberty to say, upon a subject I have particularly studied, that I am a much better judge what order is entitled to a preference than he is able to inform me. T. D. Fosbrooke.

Hints for improving the Energy of the Pulpit.

—— ἵνα παῤῥησίαν ἴχωμεν.
1 John, chap. iv. 17.

While the most discerning in the Church and State do not attempt to conceal their apprehensions of a fresh tide of dissipation, from the renewal of our intercourse with France; a subject not unworthy the attention of Messrs. Wilberforce and Windham only, but of the Legislature at large; every attempt to strengthen the hands of the Friends of Religion ought to be cherished as a degree of national spirit exerted for its best and most permanent interest. Such exertions are also calculated to repair the dilapidations of time, and restore that soundness and vigour in the body politic, the decay of which has been the subject of so much regret, ever since *the great increase of our riches and commerce have been the principal means of diminishing our virtues and our esteem for religion.*

As an acquaintance of twenty years duration with nearly all sorts and conditions of religious persuasions, the alternate experience of the *worth* and also of the *want* of religion, and some efforts in its favour, crowned with the approbation of dignified superiors, must be allowed to confer some claim to a competent knowledge of the subject, I proceed to observe, that it is evident the minds of many of the best friends of the Church, and the country at large, have been some time labouring to improve the address of the pulpit. This is manifest from the variety of reflections and proposals which have issued from the press upon the subject, and particularly in the *Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England*, prefixed to "Select Sermons and Funeral Orations, from the French of M. Bossuet." But though in *another* place, and in *another character*, it has been acknowledged "that this work at the present time is of the highest importance: that the author writes like a master of his subject, and seems to have felt all the force of the instructions he has recommended to others;" I have now but too much reason to apprehend that the species of eloquence to which he gives the preference *will never reach the lower orders, nor sufficiently impress the great bulk of the people.* However, the author's attempt is deserving of all the commendation it has met with, for the celebrity it has given to the neglected eloquence of the pulpit; and calling forth other exertions, though inferior in stile and execution.

It is evident that this ingenious writer pays more regard to an *impassioned manner* of delivery, than to *the matter* of pulpit discourses. He seems to suppose "a latent energy of soul," and even innate ideas where they may not exist. With him and Cudworth, we may grant that "knowledge is not to be poured into the soul like liquor, but rather to be invited and gently drawn forth from it; nor the mind so much to be filled therewith from *without*, like a vessel, as to be kindled and awakened, &c." But still all this supposes some *previous infusion* of knowledge, energy, and capacity, which the author of the essay has not defined. He may, in some sense, justly lament "that, when Shakspeare was born, Nature destroyed the mould in which his great mind was formed;" and add his wishes, "that *some superior genius* would break the general mould in which religious discourses are cast;" but this also savours more of the spirit of poetry than piety, and seems also to imply that some external mode of preaching being introduced would stand instead of *individual* acquisition; that this "*new mould*" would answer the purposes

poſes of the perſonal poſſeſſion of τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην αὐτοῦ; after which all theſe things are added unto us! See Matt. vi. 33.

But it may not have been the author's intention to render his eſſay, didactic, beyond the line of *externals*; and, therefore, in his promiſed "obſervations on the ſermons that have appeared in the courſe of the laſt ten years, it is to be wiſhed he may be more ſucceſsful in his attempt to ſhew *that they are devoid of that evangelic and paſtoral unction which the pulpit demands*;" yet, unleſs it be admitted that the matter which is to ſuggeſt or expreſs this *unction* is *ſomewhat different from the examples he has given us* from Boſſuet and others, however polite audiences may be ſatisfied with ſuch improvements, I repeat it, "*they will never reach the lower orders, nor ſufficiently impreſs the great bulk of the people.*" But, however partial the Eſſayiſt and others may be to the *manner* rather than to the *matter*, to the *drapery* rather than the *body* of the diſcourſe, he ſeems without deſign to have ſketched out the moſt prominent traits in the character I am now attempting to develope. "La Bruyere," ſays he, p. 94, "who wrote during the reign of the beſt French preachers" (equal, at leaſt, to the preſent ſtate of preaching among ourſelves) *acknowledges* that there is ſtill *ſomething wanting* in their compoſitions; from whence he concludes that, until ſome perſon ſhall appear, who with a boſom warm and enriched with the treaſures of the Goſpel ſhall utter the language of ſimplicity and affection, the temple orators will be followed. This *ſomething, the treaſures of the Goſpel*, and which, I preſume, are but very partially exhibited in the ſpecimens of elocution which the Eſſayiſt has advanced, are, indeed, "the apples of gold," for which the experienced will ever contend. But it is morally impoſſible that any eloquence formed after the pattern of the French tinſel ſhould ever ſuit the more ſtable and judicious taſte of this nation. To preſcribe this as a Catholicon, would be as prepoſterous as to adminiſter to the *head* when the virus of the diſeaſe rages in the vacuum of the *heart*.

The author of the eſſay, ſtill wedded to externals, does, it muſt be admitted, recommend to the clerical ſtudent "the works of our *old unfaſhionable divines*," commencing with the writers who were in repute at the Revolution; not, as he obſerves, to find perfect models of *moral exhortation, but a vein of pure doctrine running through the courſe ore* and rugged tendencies to literary excellence, which may ſtimulate his more refined taſte. Yet, to the general application of this refined taſte, as being a deſtructive alloy to the acknowledged *vein of pure doctrine*, I moſt ſtrongly demur. Where was this gentleman's Shakſpearian or Miltonic taſte, when he degraded the reading of theſe *old unfaſhionable divines* in comparing it to *a tour to the caves!* What! is the Grecian temple better calculated to inſpire devotion in a Chriſtian than in a Gothick cathedral? Is the long extended lawn, or the ſmooth and elegant parterre, to be preferred to the ruder diverſity of hill and dale, of light and ſhade? But in *caves*, to which he compares the writings of theſe *unfaſhionable divines*, there are no "*elevated points* from which his clerical ſtudent may take his aſſiſted flight." No; theſe unfaſhionable divines are "not among the dead; they are riſen."

Inſtead then of ſtretching human taſte to make it reach the purpoſes of Divinity, it is a queſtion whether *the more homely manner* of preaching in the ſixteenth century ſhould ever have been given up! Dr. Johnſon, we are told by Boſwell, predicted, that when the Scotch clergy ſhould give up that manner, religion would ſoon decay in that country. As an illuſtration of this conjecture of our Engliſh Oracle, a late writer aſſures us, "that ſuch of the clergy of Scotland as have participated leaſt in the literary progreſs of the country, and whoſe manner of preaching has more of the laſt age than the preſent, retain the greateſt popularity, and (amidſt an unprecedented number of ſeceders) have ſuffered leaſt by the deſertion of their hearers." And it is alſo an inflexible truth, of which we may find many examples nearer home, that though no preacher ſhould ever deſcend to the diſguſting cant and coarſeneſs of language, which have often deformed the pages of our predeceſſors, yet the pureſt doctrines of the Goſpel, being too highly embelliſhed by art, or diveſted of their more ſimple phraſeology, are not received by common capacities as Evangelical truths or *the oracles of God*.

This

This being a point beyond all controverſy, as I have obſerved in another place, it ſhould naturally lead us to fix upon a medium between the extremes of refinement and vulgarity in public preaching; between the language of rant and that of reaſon; warm piety and wild enthuſiaſm; a medium which will be much aſſiſted by the impreſſive manner of delivering the plaineſt diſcourſes. And the more theſe partake of Scriptural phraſes, rightly divided or judiciouſly connected, the leſs they will ſtand in need of meretricious ornaments, and the embelliſhments of ſtyle. Nothing but the doctrines of the Goſpel, the *particular* and *individual application of them*, will ever ſatisfy; and nothing ſhort of them ever meet the ideas of thoſe who feel their need of religion, its inſtructions, and its conſolations. A ſtyle approaching neareſt to that of the ſacred writings, the fathers and primitive reformers, can never be ſeparated from the ideas entertained by the generality of Chriſtians, of powerful and evangelical preaching. Collateral, if not direct evidence of the validity of this opinion, I think, may be derived from ſome of the firſt literary characters. It is an opinion which, I preſume, the immortal Addiſon has ſupported with a deciſive authority; becauſe every aſſertion he has made relative to the Hebraiſms introduced into our language, moſt properly apply to matters of devotion, and therefore they ought to determine the queſtion, whether the doctrines and precepts of the Goſpel can derive more advantage from the art of the orator, than their original grandeur and native ſimplicity. Mr. Addiſon obſerves, "There is a certain coldneſs and indifference in the phraſes of our European languages, when they are compared with the Oriental forms of ſpeech; and that the Hebrew idioms run into the Engliſh tongue with a peculiar grace and beauty; that the infuſion of poetic Hebraiſms derived to it from the poetical paſſages in Holy Writ give force and energy to our expreſſion, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intenſe phraſes than any that are to be met with in our own tongue; as there is ſomething ſo pathetic in this kind of diction that often ſets the mind in a flame, and makes our hearts burn within us."

The inference from the whole is eaſy; for, admitting the full claim of eminent natural abilities in the author of the eſſay, it is nevertheleſs a paramount conſideration, that, with reſpect to a preacher, *the root of the matter* being in him, Job xix. 28, it will create a manner of his own, correſponding with a variety of circumſtances, differing more or leſs in every recipient. But your limits forbidding any farther treſpaſs, I ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

BY reaſon of the late enormous advance upon all kinds of paper, and the conſequent high price of books, many a poor parſon, like myſelf, has been neceſſarily obliged to relinquiſh the private purchaſe of ſeveral periodical publications, from which he had heretofore been accuſtomed to derive a variety of amuſement and information; and, inſtead of peruſing them, as before, in his own parlour, by his own ſnug and comfortable fire-ſide, has been involuntarily compelled to put up with a tranſient glance of them, as it were, in a circulating library, or (what is ſtill worſe) in a public reading-room. This is a ſad paſs, Mr. Urban, to which many of our profeſſion, and, I believe, many of every other profeſſion and calling, are unfortunately reduced! But ſtill *your* publication, ſir, "The Gentleman's Magazine," will, notwithſtanding (however others may ſuffer by the preſent unwelcome, I had almoſt ſaid, ruinous tax upon paper), I am very well perſuaded, never be thrown aſide by any of us, ſo long as we have any caſh in our caſkets to pay for it; whilſt it is conducted with that truly laudable ſpirit and patriotic temper, by which it has been uniformly diſtinguiſhed from its happy commencement down to the preſent hour. No: as long as we have any true taſte for polite and general literature remaining, ſo long ſhall we continue to be your conſtant readers and admirers *at home*. But as, for the reaſon above aſſigned, we have ſome of us been forced, for our *pockets* ſake, to get a ſight of the Reviews, &c. only in the way above mentioned, or elſe, now and then forſooth, at the houſe of ſome wealthy neighbour or other (inſtead of taking them in ourſelves, and reading them at our own leiſure, as we uſed to do of old). You will not, I hope, ſir, deem it impertinent in me, if I preſume to ſuggeſt to you a mode of completely redreſſing our grievance in this reſpect,

reſpect, by means of your very valuable and inſtructive Magazine. The remedy I wiſh to propoſe is, an *enlargement* of your monthly "Review of New Publications;" which, I am convinced, would ſoon put an end to our preſent eagerneſs for the peruſal of all other books of this kind, and render our taking leave of them leſs burdenſome to our minds.

The *only objection* to the enlargement of the work, which occurs to me at preſent, is, the neceſſary enlargement of the *price* of it. And whether *this* would create any difference in its *ſale*, it remains for *you*, Sir, alone to determine. Should you think that it *would*, even in the ſmalleſt degree, the beſt way of courſe will be, according to the old adage (which you want not to be reminded of), to "let well alone," on no account to diſturb the old and venerable foundations which have ſo firmly ſupported your admirable work, and with it ſo nobly preſerved your own private reputation ſpotleſs and unſullied for upwards of the laſt 70 years; and which will doubtleſs continue, for ages yet to come, ſolid and immoveable; unleſs attempted to be *repaired*, and thereby rendered pervious to deſolation by the too officious and unſkilful hand of Modern Innovation.

CLERICUS WELLENSIS.

*** We are much obliged by ſeveral hints, which we have taken the liberty to ſuppreſs, in this correſpondent's letter; and ſhould gladly enlarge the limits of our Review: but do not think it adviſeable to increaſe our price, though we ſuffer much from the high price of paper. Nor could we conveniently curtail either our Obituary, or the Miſcellaneous department of our publication. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 5,

IF your correſpondent C. P. H. W. p. 112, by Mary, counteſs of Pembroke and Montgomery, relict of earl Henry, means Mary, daughter of Sir Philip Sidney, his third wife, I do not find that ſhe had a ſecond huſband.

Anthony Brown, firſt Viſcount Montagu, left three ſons: Anthony, his ſucceſſor; John, married Anne Gifford, and had iſſue Staniſlaus, George, and three daughters; William, died without iſſue. Theſe three ſons were painted at full-length in one beautiful little picture, which fortunately eſcaped the fire at Cowdray, and which I have hitherto in vain ſolicited ſome of our artiſts to engrave. Mr. Chamberlain returned no anſwer to repeated applications for this purpoſe. Anthony, the ſecond viſcount, had one ſon, and the title went on in regular ſucceſſion till the death of the laſt and 8th viſcount, 1783. A ſuppoſed claimant of it died in obſcurity at Boreham, near Chelmsford, a few years ago.

Poſſibly Fielding's beauty might be Catharine Boyle, daughter of Richard, earl of Cork, and lady of Arthur, ſecond viſcount Ranelagh. She was born 1614; but the time of her death does not appear.

Sir Conyers Jocelyn, of Hide hall, died May 23, 1778, and the title of Viſcount Jocelyn was conferred on a deſcendant from the firſt baronet's fifth ſon, Thomas.

P. 147, a. 42, for ſtones r. ſtories.

Sir John Peaſhall was a name and title aſſumed by John Pearſall, who died Nov. 9, 1778.

P. 133. The correction of the Oxford graduates, p. 10, is a wrong reference for 16. Is this noticed in the Errata for *laſt line but one* inſtead of l. 9? The correction, p. 31, is made in the Errata; but inſtead of *John* is *Richard*. By the way, the Errata are printed on the back of p. 547, the firſt page of matriculations, which are thus divided; whereas they ſhould have been on a page to be numbered 450. Sheet 4 A ought, for the credit of the Clarendon preſs, to be cancelled, and reprinted correctly.

The conduct of the character whoſe apology is written by Laocoon, p. 125, is a ſtriking proof how much the violations of decorum may be ſcreened by every other good character-ſtick; and reminds one of the defence ſet up for another eminent character, totally foreign to the charge brought againſt him (LX. 1094.) B. PORTA.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

A CORRESPONDENT offers the following explanation of the words *Pic Nic*, uſed to characterize the intended ſuppers at the new *theatrical* inſtitution. As to the firſt ſyllable of the word *Pic*, it comes from *pickle*, which Dr. Johnſon, in his Dictionary, informs us, means not only to ſalt liquor to preſerve fleſh, or any thing ſo preſerved, but alſo "a pickle rogue, conſummately villainous, ſeaſoned and imbued highly with every thing bad." Again, as to the meaning of the word *Nic*,

Nic, I will ſay nothing of an aged perſonage to whom this appellation is moſt generally applied, but the learned Dr. Johnſon gives as one of its ſignifications, "to cozen at dice or cards:" ſo that, I preſume, by a *Pic Nic ſupper* muſt be intended an entertainment "conſummately villainous, and ſeaſoned and imbued highly with every thing bad, and where the object is to cozen at cards and dice." Such may be the explanation of this faſhionable term in *high* life. It has been adopted by perſons in a ſecondary ſphere, to give a dance and a ſupper to their friends and neighbours at the *expence* of the reſpective parties, each being deſired to furniſh ſome article of the entertainment, bread, cold meat, cakes, wine, ſpirits, &c. and the gentlemen called upon at the concluſion to pay the owner of the houſe at this entertainment for the muſick furniſhed by their friend. P. N.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

AN act to compel churchwardens and overſeers, and other guardians of the poor, to keep a regiſter of all the children apprenticed out by them!!! and this act not introduced till thouſands of children, orphan and others, had been made the victims of manufacturers. Do we read of the repeated efforts of Engliſhmen to liberate the Negroes, whoſe condition in ſervitude is in many inſtances preferable to that of our wretched poor; and are we not led to this concluſion, that Engliſhmen are more buſy with mankind at large than with their own families and countrymen? As if too the ſeveral pariſh-officers did not already keep ſuch a regiſter as is now required. It is of more importance that they ſhould be compelled to viſit their apprenticed children at frequent and fixed periods; and not, when they do viſit, be content with ſpecious replies, without ſtricteſt enquiry into their health and food. Are then a few recent inſtances within view of the ſeat of legiſlation to raiſe at laſt an anxiety, which the diſtant cotton-mills of the midland counties could not effect, where the health and morals of hundreds of children and youth of both ſexes are irreparably ſpoiled? and for what? that the children may be taken off the hands of their natural pariſh and parents, be maintained and ſettled in another and a diſtant one; and that, when their term of apprenticeſhip is expired, they may fall upon the road or the town; for what are their proſpects after a certain age where journeymen and women are not wanted, and when there is no employment for youth of riper years or more active powers, if indeed their health and frame reſiſts conſumption, debility, and deformity, long enough for them to attain to the ſtrength of 21 years? Whoever reads what has been done at Shrewſbury, Hull, and Lewiſham, will ſoon be ſatisfied that pariſh-officers, particularly overſeers, are veſted with a power that cries aloud for abridgment. I ſhall not be unjuſt when I ſay, they can pick the pockets of the rich and ſtarve the poor—with impunity. Experience warrants this aſſertion, when tradeſmen ſpend and refuſe an account of the expenditure of the money collected by them as overſeers, pretend drunkenneſs, madneſs, loſs of books, ignorance of the whole matter, and the committee of pariſh accounts, under whoſe directions they act, and who have admitted them to their board, and given them contracts to ſerve the workhouſe, ſanction their mal-conduct by their ignorance what to demand of them. A tradeſman overſeer has been known to defy the pariſh to controul his accounts. The miſchief originates from the character and rank of the perſon ſo appointed, and from the connivance of his friends of the ſame rank and character. Out-penſioners are multiplied, to leſſen the care of the houſe; and at laſt, perhaps, the whole ſinks into the hands of a FARMER of the poor. Theſe are grievances that call aloud for the interference of legiſlative power; and till the power of overſeers is controuled, and the character of farmer of the poor *aboliſhed* and *proſcribed* by legal authority, neither the poor nor the rich will have juſtice done them. The opulent farmer and merchant, though neither can do without the poor, will not ſtir from their farms or counting-houſes to relieve them. A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

AS Mr. Ferd. Stapley hath collected ſeveral anecdotes reſpecting "Samuel Hartlib" in his memoirs of him, p. 19, perhaps the following extract from the very curious work on huſbandry, under the running title of "England's Improvement, or Reducement of Land to priſtine Fertility," 4to, 1653, by Walter

ter Blith, the third impreſſion, dedicated to the Lord General Cromwell, may be acceptable to him, and, together with the book, is at his ſervice. "Whoſoever deſires cordially to be informed of Mr. Speed, may from Mr. Samuel Hartlib, dwelling againſt Charing-croſs, who can give fuller and larger deſcription both of the man and his abilities, having expreſſed himſelf ſo far a gentleman of ſuch charity towards him, as he hath maintained him divers months together while he was inventing ſome of his diſcoveries."

Walter Blith, from his perſonal acquaintance with, ſpeaks very ſlightly of Mr. Speed's diſcoveries, as he could not make good what he affirmed. He wrote ſuch high things as reaſon could not fathom; yet he neither wanted money, clothes, nor ſcholars, and ſpread his books abroad to deceive and beguile the publick, by drawing them to his chamber to tell their fortunes.

Notwithſtanding the above, Blith was friendly with his good friend, the public-ſpirited Hartlib, while the former was compoſing his work, the latter informed him that an Oxford gentleman, Ra. Auſten, an artiſt both learned and experienced, was about to publiſh a work on gardening and planting fruit trees, at which requeſt he omitted thoſe ſubjects in the above performance.

I ſhould be obliged to any correſpondent in pointing out the arms of the reſpectable Leiceſterſhire family of William Stanley, gent. of Hinckley, whoſe ſon William married, in 1646, Lucy Beveridge (one of the daughters of William Beveridge, vicar of Barrow upon Soar, B. D. and ſiſter to Biſhop Beveridge), and had one ſon born in 1647, William Stanley, afterwards D. D. maſter of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, vice-chancellor of that univerſity, and at the commencement of the laſt century, dean of St. Aſaph; and his ſon Francis was ſometime vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; the deſcendants of whom, it is believed, are now living in Hertfordſhire. Lucy Stanley, in 1660, was the wife of John Vernon, gent. of Smallwood, in Cheſhire.

Yours, &c. HINCKLEIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

I HAVE a jetton, or counter, figured in Snelling, worth three-pence, with Queen Anne on one ſide, and St. Paul's on the other. Under St. Paul's *Eccleſ. Anglicana*. There are alſo medals in ſilver, of two ounces, by Coker, worth, when fine, 15s. in copper 5s. with the Queen's head, on the reverſe the clergy kneeling; both common in ſilver as in copper.

There are alſo farthings of Queen Anne, with PAX MISSA PER ORBEM on them, worth, if in good and excellent preſervation, 4l. 10s. to 5l.; and others with incuſe letters, which ſell in auctions for 5 guineas, and 6l. but no more. Of this laſt ſort I know of two; one at Dr. Hunter's; and another in a lady's collection, for which ſhe paid one guinea, but it is an ill-preſerved one *. As to the high price paid, or ſaid to be paid, for a farthing of Queen Anne, lately ſold at Philips's in New Bond-ſtreet, I do not underſtand it, and ſuppoſe it to be a miſtake. QUADRANTARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

WILL any of your correſpondents have the goodneſs to inform M. N. what remains are now ſtanding of Caſtle-acre priory, ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the county of Norfolk, where formerly dwelt the Earls of Warren?

I am under ſome obligations to An Architect, p. 128, for correcting the quotation I made from his remarks on Abergavenny church; but though the words were not literally exact as to Abergavenny, they were nevertheleſs applicable to that building. He corrects me alſo for addreſſing him under the initial C, when he ſigns Architect. I will only remark, that *c* is the firſt letter in the words *catch-up*, *Carter*, and *comical*; now to which of theſe words he will lay any claim is perfectly well known to himſelf. If my pen has led me into any error, I readily acknowledge the miſtake; but, be it what it may, we have every reaſon to thank him for the pleaſing manner in which he fills the pages of your Miſcellany; and, though not "nurſed in the lap of Architecture," he neither wants taſte nor judgment in that ſcience.

* In refutation of the idle reports and imaginary value ſaid to have been ſet lately on a *Queen Anne's* FARTHING, one of which was put up to auction, and bought in by the proprietor for fifty pounds, it may ſuffice to obſerve, there are five different farthings of Queen Anne, and one only, we believe, remains unpubliſhed, *viz.* Dr. Hunter's, with incuſe letters, inſcribed BELLO ET FACE. EDIT.

Mr.

February 18.

Mr. URBAN,

I HERE send you the monthly averages, taken from my Meteorological Journal, kept at Baldock, Lat. 52° 2′ N. Long. 5′ W. during the year 1801.

	Mean. of the Barom.			Mean of the Ther. attached to the Bar. in the room.			Mean of the Ther. in the open air.			Approximation of the wind to the cardinal points.												Hotch. days.	Coldest days.	Highest Barom.	Lowest Barom.
	At 8 A.M.	At 2 P.M.	Mean at 8 and 2 o'cl.	At 8 A.M	At 2 P.M.	Mean at 8 & 2 o'cl.	At 8 A.M.	At 2 P.M.	Mean at 8 & 2 o'cl.	At 8 A. M				At 2 P.M.				Mean at 8 and 2 o'cl.						
1801	Bar.	Bar.	Bar.	Ther with h	Ther with h	Ther with h	Ther with h	Ther with h	Ther with h	N	E.	S.	W	N	E.	S.	W	N	E.	S.	W				
Jan.	29.502	29.507	29.504	39.06	40.53	39.80	38.80	42.81	40.59	9	21	55	31	5	14	40	50	14	18	47	45	20th	13th	11th	23d
Feb	29.462	29.462	29.462	37.73	40.04	38.88	36.67	41.98	39.32	27	21	38	20	27	19	32	34	27	20	35	30	3d	13th	7th	22d
Mar	29.547	29.546	29.540	42.84	47.34	45.09	41.27	49.05	45.16	7	15	38	64	6	10	35	67	7	16	37	66	3d	16th	4th	21st
Apr.	29.731	29.729	29.730	44.78	54.60	49.69	41.78	55.15	48.47	32	37	17	34	28	37	26	29	30	37	27	37	7th	12th	28 or 24	7th
May	29.535	29.524	29.530	52.16	59.31	55.77	41.68	60.42	56.05	26	20	43	35	27	20	47	30	26	20	45	32	23d	1st	6th	29th
June	29.747	29.749	29.748	57.13	59.63	58.38	56.85	65.00	60.93	36	20	25	39	35	18	21	46	35	19	28	42	9th	18th	8th	15t or 18th
July	29.807	29.505	29.500	60.15	65.50	62.82	59.77	67.58	63.68	36	21	31	30	38	24	35	33	34	22	33	34	22d	10th	23d	16th
Aug.	29.781	29.781	29.781	62.16	69.27	65.72	61.23	70.87	65.80	37	36	35	16	35	29	35	35	27	36	36	80	21st	20th	7th	31st
Sept.	29.624	29.631	29.627	59.20	68.77	61.48	57.12	64.32	60.72	31	25	29	35	29	19	29	33	35	22	29	34	18th	25th	16th	4th
Oct.	29.551	29.532	29.542	50.79	54.26	52.52	48.06	55.37	51.72	18	5	47	54	29	7	38	50	28	6	42	52	14th	22d	26th	8th
Nov	29.487	29.414	29.425	41.08	42.46	41.77	38.35	43.47	40.91	18	18	32	52	14	10	31	45	26	14	31	48	1st	29th	6th	30th
Dec.	29.197	29.186	29.192	36.82	37.40	37.11	34	39	37.87	36.00	10	3	50	61	22	3	33	66	16	3	41	63	5th	19th	20th	9th
	29.552	29.547	29.549	48.66	52.84	50.76	47.15	54	41.50.78	24	20	37	40	28	19	33	42	26	20	35	42	Mean for the year.			

As I suppose it unnecessary my saying any thing in explanation of the above, therefore I shall proceed to describe the situations of the instruments. The barometer, with the attached thermometer, are hung about 5 feet from the ground in a large room, and at such a distance from any fire as not to be affected by it. The thermometer without is hung in my garden, at a N.N.W. aspect, about 6 feet from the ground, in a free circulation of the air, and where the sun's rays never come. Now, I suppose, it will not be amiss just to mention the soil and situation of Baldock; as, I think, any person who communicates any thing of this sort should particularly describe the situation and circumstances belonging to the place where the observations are made; such as what soil, whether upon an hill or in a dale, whether near very high mountains or hills, and in what direction and distance they lie; the forwardness of vegetation, together with the altitude of the place above the surface of the sea, if that can be determined, and in what direction the place is nearest the sea, and the distance, &c. &c. &c. It is very much to be wished that gentlemen, who have leisure and opportunity, would keep journals of the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, &c. with the direction and strength of the wind, the depth of rain, and quantity of evaporation, and also the weather, &c. &c. &c. Then by publishing their journals monthly

monthly or otherwiſe, as may be thought proper, they might by this means in time be collected and compared together; and I doubt not (if they are well kept) that ſomething of importance in meteorology might be drawn from them, ſo as to enable us to explain many phænomena, the cauſes of which we at this time are totally ignorant of.

But, to return. Baldock is ſituated on a chalky ſoil, and nearly ſurrounded by hills, thoſe on the North and South pretty high, particularly thoſe in the South, called Weſton hills, which extend to a great diſtance in a South-weſt direction, being thus ſurrounded by hills, which very much break the impetuoſity of the winds, thereby cauſing vegetation to be ſome weeks forwarder at or near the town than at two or three miles round. Hence it may be ſaid, nearly in the words of Dr. Goldſmith,

Here ſmiling Spring its earlieſt viſits pays,
And parting Summer's ling'ring bloom delays.

The neareſt diſtance of the ſea from Baldock is about 55 miles on the E.S.E. point. Our altitude above the ſurface of the ſea I have not as yet been able to determine. T. S.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL, *continued.*

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

FOR theſe 17 or 18 years paſt, alterations have been making on the exterior of this church. As for repairs, I could in truth perceive but few; while the former trials I found in an unreſtrained degree carried over the three principal fronts of the building. Two Architects have each diſplayed their abilities in this way. One, who had got the ſtart of the other, and who has ſince given place to his rival in the race for glorious change, has laid his new architectural dreſſings over the Weſt and North fronts; and his ſucceſſor was at it with profeſſional ſervour on the Eaſt front; convincing thereby the Durhamites of his powers, by the introduction of his novel appearances thereon (of the Chapter-houſe we have already diſcourſed) and what they may expect ſhould the projected extirpation of the preſent Choir, Feretory, and Nine altars, in the chapel of that name, take place, of his farther capabilities in re-organizing thoſe ſacred places.

Elevation of the Weſt front. In order to take in my ſight the proportions of this part of the edifice, I was conſtrained to commence my ſketch from the oppoſite ſide of the river, by reaſon of the walls and the rock whereon they are incorporated, riſing as it were immediately out of the ſtream. My immediate employ relating only to the lines of the church, and the direct attached buildings, prevented me bringing in on my paper all the objects I beheld; as the biſhop's palace on their left, and the long range of prebendal houſes on their right, giving an endleſs variety of curious decorations. The baſement-line of the elevation preſents the projecting chapel of the Galilee, flanked by huge buttreſſes and arches ſpringing out of the rock to contribute due ſupport to its walls, which, we pronounce, form one vaſt combination of ſecurity to the main edifice itſelf. This poſition we ſhall more amply diſcuſs when treating of the North front and general ſection. Above the Galilee we encounter the great Weſt window, with the ſeveral compartments and other particulars bearing up to the pitch of the roof. On each ſide are large towers, whereon an infinity of columns, compartments, and open or unglazed windows, are diſpoſed; and as we purſue upward our diſcriminating purpoſe, the great centre tower ſtands in ſuch an aſcendancy of true magnificence, far above all other attempts of this nature, that we are equally at a loſs to account for the certainty of the appearances we witneſs in this tower's extraordinary dimenſions, or for the vanity of thoſe who may have, in our times, ſet up a ſomething of this ſort for men to blink on, and winds to blow in fatal downfall to the baſeleſs fabric, evincing the ineffecacy of modern art, and conſtructional preſumption. From the face of the Galilee, a flanking wall, with buttreſſes, towers, &c. runs before the aſpect of the Dormitory, which arrangement for repoſe paſſes nearly of a line with the front of the church. The firſt completion of theſe works (ſpeaking of the Church) were in the Saxon ſtyle; afterward introductions in the Pointed-arch mode took place, aſſociating in rich aſſemblage to aſtoniſh the beholders. The great centre tower and Dormitory bear the exuberances of the latter compoſition, but more eſpecially ſet forth in the great tower.

ALTERATIONS. My principal means for report on this head are obtained from

from engraved views of the three principal fronts of the cathedral, and a painted North view in the Biſhop's palace, each made previous to the front's being "reformed*," or *new faced* as it is called. The alterations conſiſt in new open parapets and pinnacles to the towers, not in any wiſe reſembling their original finiſhings, and the whole of the front new-faced; hence the baſes, capitals, mouldings, &c. have loſt their ſeveral peculiarities. This non-adherence of workmen to the characters of the old work in buildings ariſes from a conceit that they have ſuperior taſte to their antient brethren; on this preſumption, therefore, they make all thoſe diverſities which we find ſet up under the idea of improvement. The Galilee remained unaltered and in a dilapidated ſtate preparatory (it may fairly be inferred) to its final demolition as already hinted. Great centre-tower, unaltered as yet; but it is to be new-faced according the new plan. The Dormitory, unaltered; yet, whether it is to be "reformed" or new-faced, or taken down to give a view of country to the Deanry, or to add more ſpace to the intended St. Cuthbert's promenade on this part of the cathedral, I am not altogether inſtructed to declare.

Repairs. Where are they? In all the repeated aſcents I took up the ſtairs of theſe front towers, to accelerate my ſketch of the general ſection, I ever noted rents from top to bottom, in wide and yawning preparation for—perhaps, Reparation: who knows?

Elevation of the North front. The entire range holds its original Saxon form, with occaſional introductions of windows and tracery in the Pointed-arch manner. The firſt particular to be adverted to, is the Eaſt end of the chapel of the Nine altars, where the great window is the moſt conſpicuous object. On an octangular tower near this window, was the memorable baſſo relievo repreſenting the event which determined the choice of the preſent ſpot for the erection of the cathedral in the year 997. The ſtory as follows: St. Cuthbert's body being in danger of defilement by barbarians, the religious of the monaſtery in Holy Iſland, where it then was depoſited, bore the body away in hopes of finding a more peaceful reſting-place. After various adventures, perils, and viſions, they arrived at the ſite where Durham now ſtands, then a rude uncultivated wild; when, hearing a maiden, who was in queſt of a ſtrayed cow, receive information that ſhe was in *Dunholme*, or Durham (which place they knew by revelation they were to fix on as a terminating point to all their trouble), they rejoiced at the heavenly ſound, underſtanding thereby their toils were near an end. They reſolved, therefore, to remain in the propitious region, and to build a fane in honour of their ſaint, whoſe bones might henceforth repoſe in hallowed aiſles and calm ſecurity. This ſaid baſſo relievo has been re-ſculptured, where we find the late religious therein metamorphoſed (agreeably to modern "truth" of ideas) into a claſſic "Grecian" or Roman ſenator; who, with long flowing hair, *Toga* nicely folded, (and, by-the-bye, a London Blue-coat boy's cap in his hand) paying court to the fair dairy-maid, dizened out like to a celebrated toaſt of the preſent milky train in this fair city of Durham. The North aiſle of the choir, the tranſept, North aiſe of the nave, porch, and Weſt towers, make up the reſt of this front's diſplay. The door in the porch is remarkable, for thereat thoſe who came to claim ſanctuary in the night-time were uſed to knock with the ring, which ring ſtill retains its ſituation, a metallic piece of ſculpture of great intrinſic merit. As circumſtances vary, things loſe their former credit; and what was once held as excellent becomes contemned, and made the mark for contumely and deriſion. Thus it fares with the ring in queſtion (ſhewing a terrific viſage, which was wont to impreſs the idea of eternal puniſhment to evil-doers,) as it is on certain days (if my information is to be depended on) ſtuck with candles by way of ridiculing its moral warning. If ſo, how unpardonable is this licence granted to profligate perſons, who thus defile the memento, and the ſurrounding portals!

The great centre tower again ſhews its ſoaring beauties, preſiding in ſolemn dignity over all the pomp beneath.

Alterations. The towers on each ſide of the chapel of the Nine Altars have received on their tops, ſpires entirely unlike their firſt work. The towers on each ſide the tranſept window have new dreſſings by open parapets and pinnacles: no ſuch objects before. The diamond tracery in the pediment of this tranſept cut away, and in

* Vol. LXXI. p. 415.

in the ſpandrils of the arch of the great window, new baſſo-relievos; the habits of the figures thereon are made out from fancy. The porch is an entire new work, in which the deſigner has given one of the moſt barbarous commixtures of Saxon and Pointed-arch features pilfered from our antient buildings, when under a derangement of the *improving* mania, that I ever beheld. The whole of this front of the church has been new-faced in like manner as the Weſt front to the extinction of its minute parts alſo. The North ſide of the Galilee remains unaltered; and for the ſame reaſon, no doubt, as premiſed in regard to its Weſtern aſpect. While we are intent on the attached ſituation of this chapel, we muſt be moſt ſatisfactorily convinced (St. Cuthbert's promenade apart) of its collateral aſſiſtance to the church; as we ſee more direct the aid it imparts by the connexion maintained with ſhelving rocks, whoſe baſes are hid by the ſtream below.

Repairs. It is to be hoped they were attended to on this ſide of the cathedral, though forgot in ſome reſpects in a former inſtance.

East Front. This being under the workmen's hands, and the upper tiers of the ſame taken down to make room for the alterrtions as *per* new plan, it was impoſſible to form any preciſe opinion of the original contour of the elevation. I therefore declined making ſketches of the curtailments under modification, as incompatible with the orders of the Society I was deſtined to obey, concluding that I filled the firſt precepts of their inſtitution by diſdaining to copy any adventitious objects foiſted on the works of Antiquity.

I have often had occaſion to reflect on the difference of attention beſtowed by our profeſſionaliſts who are about to repair or erect buildings of the modern or antient conſtruction. If the former works demand their labours, the drawings for the information of the workmen are profuſe in plans, elevations, ſections, and every *minutiæ* in mouldings, ornaments, &c. &c. But if the reverſe takes place, and the latter piles are to be imitated or put under *improvement*, a ſmall drawing or two of the principal characters about to be adopted is thought quite adequate, and the unconſequential enumeration of detail is left to a clerk of the works, or the work-people themſelves, who of courſe follow their habits in common modes of work, common to all purpoſes and to all occaſions. To ſay any ſuch liberty was allowed in this front, is foreign to this my ſurvey; and yet the workman, in making out the lines of the new Eaſt, or St. Catharine's window, was inclined more to ſhew his merit at invention than imitation; for as often as he applied to me for information how to proceed (an addreſs made by way of deriſion), I as conſtantly referred him to ſome of the fragments of that once inimitable window, to guide his judgment in what appeared to me a matter of the firſt conſequence. This my good intention was to no purpoſe; for he ſtill went on with his *improving* ſyſtem. My mortification on this occaſion is more eaſy to be conceived than deſcribed.

As the entire range of the South front of the church is but partially ſeen, the Dormitory, Cloiſters, Parlour, and Veſtry, being built up againſt its line, not any new facings on the apparent parts have as yet taken place. From this fortunate delay, I have been enabled to reſtore (by ſketches from all the peculiar objects, and by attention to the painting and prints aforeſaid) my finiſhed drawings of the cathedral to tolerable ſhew of their order before the late alterations, at any rate more like the primæval bearing of St. Cuthbert's ſacred walls.

My avocations in life have repeatedly found convincing proofs how much the Literati, Connoiſſeurs, and Antiquaries are devoted to the efforts of the chiſſel, when conſigned from abroad, more than to the performances of the ſame art, if wrought at home. I may have been told, Roman and "Grecian" ſculptures are more deſerving of regard, from their animated attitudes, fine outline, &c. Be it ſo. And yet have not our antient ſtatues anceſtrial forms, coſtume, hiſtoric worth, ſuppoſing for an inſtant their execution as deſpicable as your collectors are pleaſed to denounce them by? This, (treſpaſſing on my own patience) not being the caſe, theſe effigies of renowned names have charms for ſome men's eyes*, equal at leaſt to thoſe who only gaze on ſtatues which have neither religious impulſe to impart, or relative intereſt to inſtigate the behol-

* See their inducement in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments."

ders,

ders, either to virtue or to fame. In point, I lately ſaw a royal antient buſt, taken from out the remaining walls of a religious building ſomewhere near town (under total demolition) preſented for inſpection with this ſort of apology: "ſhould the head be thought worthy of regard it may be left for acceptance, and remain in Learning's depoſit." Apathy looked at it on the one part, and I on the other. Later ſtill, and under the ſame roof, I witneſſed an importation from Egypt of a ſtatue whoſe poſture was ſo enrapturedly unhumaniſed, that one hand and the head alone beſpoke the human figure; yet this incongruous lump was beſtowed as a treaſure the moſt invaluable, and received with every expreſſion that gratitude could expreſs. This dear-earned and far-fetched gift is now houſed in an eligible and permanent ſtation; where I ſought in vain for that reſemblance to Majeſty of which I have but juſt ſpoken.

Returning to my Durham taſk, I perceived on the ground by the Eaſt front broken pieces of ſtatues, which had been thrown down from the niches on this part. They, it appeared, were the effigies of thoſe Kings and Biſhops who had been founders, or benefactors to the Church. No wonder then theſe memorials of illuſtrious perſonages have met a fate of this kind, when the walls they raiſed are loſing diſtinguiſhments that endeared their names even unto our times. From theſe particles I made ſketches, as I did the like from ſome ſtatues of Ladies and Knights, which I found lying half buried in the ground on the North ſide of the church. Is it thus with your noſeleſs Mark Anthonys and Cleopatras, your armleſs Venuſes, your legleſs Herculeſes? How fare your buſtos whoſe brows mark out a Nero, a Livia, a Brutus, &c. &c.? Do theſe collections of "marbles" lie a rubbiſh ſhew? No, gilded domes, and jewelled cabinets ſhroud them round; unlimited adoration is their meed: where ſhould incautious praiſe of our "grit-ſtones" portraying an Edward and Eleanora, or an Henry, run in "*ſpeechifying*" contact with ſuch Paganiſed predilections! what interdicts, what anathemas would then be caſt on ſo ill-timed a national infatuation! Ah, what indeed!

Theſe concluſions work to mine own future good: I am adviſed. J. C.

(To be continued.)

CRITIQUE VIII.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Repreſentations, as far as they relate to the Scenes, Dreſſes, and Decorations, &c. (*Continued from* LXXI. 408.)

IN vain are the purſuits of the Society of Antiquaries; in vain are all the laborious and expenſive publications illuſtrating the Antiquities of this and other nations, in the ſaid Society's "Vetuſta Monumenta," "Surveys of Cathedrals, &c."; Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments;" Nichols's "Antient Cuſtoms and Manners," his "Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire," &c.; Strutt's "Antient Dreſſes;" Carter's "Antient Sculpture and Painting," his "Antient Architecture," &c.; Stuart's "Athens;" Montfaucon's "Antiquities;" Sir William Hamilton's "Sicilian Antiquities from Herculaneum, &c." and a thouſand other works of the like import, as they are all deſpiſed and ſet at defiance by the Managers of our Theatres, the more immediate ſource of general information to all degrees of people, when the above means for inſtruction are confined to the libraries of the learned and the curious. Theſe contemners of Antiquity's juſt rights ſet before their audiences ſcenic embelliſhments patched out either by deſigns from caprice or fancy, or copies from Antiquities which have no connexion or reference to time or place, in thoſe performances which they repreſent to the publick. Thus they pervert one good intent of that Patent granted to them by Royal favour, in unbluſhing impoſitions on the credulity, not to ſay ignorance, of thoſe who, by their liberal patronage, have an undoubted claim to receive in return true and appropriate ſcenic ſpectacles, not erroneous or wilful departures from that *coſtume* which ſhould accompany them in every ſubject (more eſpecially if Shakſpeare's "warbling notes" are to be the order of the night) they pretend to diſplay.

"SHAKSPEARE'S WINTER'S TALE. The ſcenes, dreſſes, and decorations, ENTIRELY new; and *deſigned* by Meſſrs. and Miſs A, B, C, &c. painters, carpenters, and taylors," Performed March 25, 1802, at Drury-lane theatre.

The action of this drama carries us back at leaſt 2000 years, as one of the principal events therein relates to the oracles of Apollo at Delphos; times when Paganiſm, and the Roman

man and Grecian ſtyles of architecture, univerſally prevailed.

SCENES; as mentioned by Shakſpeare. "An anti-chamber in Leontes' palace." In lieu of which, a painting of an aſſemblage of public buildings *deſigned* in the Roman and Grecian modes.—"Room of ſtate in the palace." Made out by *copy* from the ſtyles of architecture firſt in uſe in Henry VII's reign, with open arches on each ſide, walls unembelliſhed, &c. —"Scene the ſame." In lieu, a painting by *copy* from the large door of entrance, erected by Henry I. into the Chapter-houſe in Rocheſter cathedral, in the ſtyle firſt uſed in this reign. We refer our readers to Carter's "Antient Sculpture," where this view is given, and his introduction of a doorway therein, the opening at preſent being bricked up to a ſmall, ſquare-headed modern door, &c. The walls of this ſcene are painted with landſcape ſcenery.—"The outer room of a priſon." *Copied* after the deſigns for priſons in Piraneſi's works, now, or late of Rome.—"A room in the palace." The Rocheſter entrance repeated.—"A ſtreet in ſome town." The firſt ſcene repeated; in which is brought in a Roman proceſſion from the temple of Apollo at Delphos, where we ſee an itinerary altar, and on it the ſtatue of Apollo, carried along with military or ſacrificing trophies (all is as one), &c.—"A court of juſtice." Second ſcene repeated, with additions to make up boxes for the company on the ſides; an *inſulated* canopy and throne, two cathedral eagle-reading deſks for the *red-gown'd* judges, and ſtools for the *black-gown'd* clerks, &c. This in Henry VII's ſtyle. The Delphian altar, as conſtituting the fatal caſkets, is alſo again ſet in view. We have next a ſcene puſhed forward, though none is mentioned by Shakſpeare in this place, of an anti-chamber in a palace, made out by *copy* from the Eaſt cloiſter door, Weſtminſter-abbey; the walls painted with figures and landſcapes. This picture was *firſt* uſed laſt year in Cymbeline. —"A deſert country near the ſea." In lieu, a painting of the interior of ſome rocky cave. If I am not miſtaken, this picture has been before ſhewn on many occaſions.—"A room in the palace of Polixenes;" made out by *copy* from the Painted Chamber, Weſtminſter, before the late dilapidations made on its ſeveral parts. This building erected by Archbiſhop Becket, and in the ſtyle of Henry II's reign. On the walls is a panneled picture of Richard II. and other paintings of figures and landſcapes. This painting was *firſt* uſed in Cymbeline. —"A road near the ſhepherd's cottage." A *deſign* for a view of diſtant country, rocks, &c.—"A ſhepherd's cottage." In lieu a fancied rural bower.—"A room in the palace of Leontes." The Rocheſter entrance repeated.—"Before the palace." The firſt ſcene repeated. An accommodating picture this, ſerving already for three occaſions.—"A room in Paulina's houſe;" called by her, in her part, a chapel. A *deſign* made out on the moment to give a veſtibule, or anti-chamber, in the Corinthian order.

DRESSES. The uſual perſonings from the faſhions of James I. Charles I. and Oliver's courts, and the common country garb of our own times.

DECORATIONS. An itinerary Grecian altar of Apollo, banners, &c. three chairs, two ſtools, and one table: in a ſort of our Pointed ſtyles of architecture. Two chairs, exact *copies* from Edw. I. or Coronation chair in the abbey; a child's rocking-horſe from the toy promenade rooms, Spring-gardens. A *deſign* for an inſulated throne in no direct ſtyle: two cathedral eagle reading-deſks, a pedlar's pack, a pair of red, gold fringed, modern feſtooned curtains, an elevation of three circular ſteps, a ſquare baſe, and a cylinder thereon for the ſupport of Hermione, whoſe attitude was ſo gracefully diſpoſed that neither the form of the perſon nor the folds of her drapery were diſcernible. What taſte of ſculpture *deſigned* this inanimate exhibition, we are at a loſs to account for.

It remains for our claſſical Managers to inform us, how this aſſociation of ſcenes, dreſſes, and decorations, of different ages, times, and places, could, with any degree of propriety, probability, or conſiſtency, be brought together in one point of view; leaving it to them to fix their own data, architecture, cuſtoms, or manners.

The publick, Mr. Urban, are certainly indebted to the independent ſpirit of your Miſcellany, which, by an impartial attention to univerſal good, has given this opportunity to ſhew certain deluſions in their true colours.

AN ARTIST AND AN ANTIQUARY.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

23. *Select Sermons; to which are added, Two Charges to the Clergy of the Diocese. By* John *Lord Bishop of* Hereford.

AT the advanced age of 84 this worthy Prelate, willing to discharge his duty in the church when he is disabled from the public exercise of preaching, has looked over his sermons, and made the present selection, which he inscribes to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a high compliment to his Grace for the choice made of him by "the wisdom of our Sovereign, by his sense of the great efforts which Church and State might demand, at a critical juncture, to preserve our excellent Constitution entire in every part; the *cardinal* virtue of *Prudence*, which has at all times contributed much to the government of the world, occurred to his royal mind, and your Grace's character accompanied it."

In the Ist sermon his Lordship gives a new explanation of the virtue recommended 1 Cor. xiii. 18, and generally confined to Charity—to *man*; but by him, and we think not without satisfactory ground, referred to *God*, as a principle of *Love* (Αγαπη).

The forcible impression that a sense of the Divine presence always with us must make on the mind, if not lost or deadened by thoughtlessness and inattention, is stated in the IId.

Sermon III. on the preference of Divine to human confidence, is made up of strong argument in clear language.

Sermon IV. Prov. xxiii. 17, draws an admirable picture of the unenviableness of a sinful course.

Sermon V. Luke x. 25, puts the question of acceptance with God on the ground of sincerity, seriousness, and thoughtfulness.

Sermon VI. on Jan. 30, before the House of Lords, Prov. xvii. 14, is an excellent picture of civil discords, and, we may add, of revolutionary principles. The death of Charles I. is "left to labour under its true descriptions of the most flagrant injustice and inhumanity, unworthy of Englishmen, of soldiers, of good citizens, and of serious Christians. It astonishes all Europe, as a fact incredible; it put an end to the life of a King who shewed, by his death, how well he deserved to live; it sent his family into exile, where they actually and largely imbibed the obnoxious principles of religion and government imputed to him, and became unfit to fill his throne; and it suspended, for a season, a Constitution which was happily too vigorous to be for ever abolished by the most daring violence. A guilt of this horrible magnitude, with all its circumstances, new in the history of mankind, was the product of a long *civil war*, and so became a striking admonition to all posterity, that, however dreadful other public calamities may be, there is none, except established tyranny, so dreadful as that confusion of crimes, vices, ill humours, rapaciousness, violences, and diabolical designs, which constitute a civil war. May we of the present reign, enjoying every blessing society can give, and most of them such as that generation had not the least ground to hope for, retain such a sense of our happiness as may secure us, to as distant a period as national happiness can reach, from all danger of those complicated miseries attendant upon a people *separated from their God, at hostile variance with their king, weary of the constitution of their government, and rashly sporting away their civil and domestic happiness!*" (p. 114—118.)

Sermon VII. from 1 Tim. ii. 19, recommends consistency in Christianity, whose influence is painted in glowing colours.

Sermon VIII. The tendency and effect of the rules of Christian life proposed in the sermon on the Mount, Matt. v. 1, 2.

Sermon IX. is a plain vindication of the Liturgy of our church, from Psa. xxix. 2, preached on St. Mark's day, 1763, pursuant to the will of Mr. John Hutchins. A similar sermon by Mr. Macaulay we reviewed in vol. LXVI. p. 678; but from neither do we learn much as to the bequest or the testator.

Sermon X. On the duty of prayer with purity and sincerity, from Matt. vi. 6.

Sermon XI. Against conformity to the world, Rom. xx. 2. The four points of conformity here argued against are, the innocence of a life of pleasure; the appearance of happiness more desirable than the real possession of it; that a sense of honour is a higher and more cogent principle of action than a sense of duty; and that the whole of religion consists in acts of apparent piety.

Sermon XII. inculcates the true

purſuit of real happineſs by meditation on that of another world, as well as that which we ought to purſue in the preſent. Coloſſ. iii. 2.

Sermon XIII. Matt. vi. 33. The religious principle, which inclines us to fulfil the terms of ſalvation, is to be ſought firſt in all reaſon and common ſenſe, whether we have a long or a ſhort life to come; and that principle ſhould be ſought firſt as moſt acceptable to the will of God.

Sermon XIV. An aſſize ſermon at Wincheſter, Prov. xxiii. 23. The lamentable effects of inconſideration.

Sermon XV. preached before the governors of the Magdalen hoſpital, 1786. Gal. vi. 1.

Sermon XVI. before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, 1 Cor. i. 21. "There is one illuſtrious member of this Society who had the happy art of making a familiar intercourſe with the Indians inſtrumental to the converſion of thouſands of them: I mean the late Sir *William Johnſon*—a moſt reſpectable name, which, though it ſhould be eclipſed in America by later pretenſions of a different ſort, will be long had in remembrance and veneration among us." (p. 286.) "An infant church is riſing under the favour and protection of Government in Nova Scotia; and it is of a ſingular deſcription, conſiſting of honourable exiles under the paſtoral care of fellow-ſufferers. God be praiſed, there is not a party among us, religious or civil, ſo narrow as to cenſure the exertion of our faculties in ſupport of Chriſtianity in this extraordinary colony; who having given ſignal evidence of their public virtue, and having paſſed through the ſchool of adverſity, may be preſumed eminently qualified for receiving, and inwardly digeſting, the inſtruction and comforts adminiſtered by our religion. They are by this time, it is to be hoped, approaching towards a reſt from their troubles, and may, without a vindictive ſpirit, aim at the triumph of attracting hereafter the admiration of even revolted neighbours, when by their induſtry, their union among themſelves, their fidelity to lawful government, and their zeal for pure religion, they become a moſt reſpectable and happy community. Another fair proſpect is ſaid to be opened in *Canada*, where the Proteſtants, who, amounting to one-fifth part of the inhabitants, are ſuppoſed to have received a large acceſſion of *American Loyaliſts*. As the circumſtances and condition of the province will give great ſcope to their induſtry, and may give riſe to various commercial ſettlements at a diſtance from each other, the cares of our Society will be beneficially extended thither, where Proteſtantiſm may be ſtrengthened in its tendency to prevail in the manner in which only any mode of profeſſing Chriſtians ought to be propagated. Thus far we are not deſtitute of objects for the apoſtolical deſigns of this inſtitution. We have experienced obſtacles for ſome years paſt, which our labours were calculated to create or provoke. In looking back with regret on the power of doing good of which we are diſpoſſeſſed, the comfortable reflection occurs, that we have left evidences behind us, in various parts of *America*, of our having ſerved God to the beſt of our judgment in promoting the intereſt of his kingdom." (p. 290—292.)

Sermon XVII. Pſa. cxix. 71. The improvement and benefit of affliction.

Sermon XVIII. before the ſons of the Clergy. 1 Cor. ix. 11.

In the firſt charge delivered at the Biſhop's primary viſitation, 1789, among the other duties of the miniſterial function, he impreſſes the importance of inſtructing and catechiſing youth; a practice for the omiſſion of which there can in general be no excuſe. If the younger part of the Clergy ſhould by this means acquire a facility of ſpeaking profeſſionally, it would be a valuable acquiſition to their miniſtry throughout life. The bad uſe made of religious language in former times ſhould not totally diſcountenance it. But this fatal extreme has been obſerved in other Proteſtant countries, and occaſioned ſome years ago the erection of a ſociety in a foreign Univerſity under the dominion of our Sovereign, for the purpoſe of exerciſing candidates for the miniſtry in the language proper for the exigencies of their office, either in admoniſhing or comforting, inciting or diſſuading, inſtilling good or eradicating bad principles; and the ſociety was eſtabliſhed by a royal charter, the preamble to which ſounds it in the importance and neceſſity of the miniſterial office to the well-being of mankind. I mention it merely to ſhew, that the expediency of habituating ourſelves to profeſſional language, out of the preſcribed form of our duty, is not

a new

a new observation; and that an unpremeditated instruction of our own, intermixed with the questions of the Catechism, if it be only a sentence or two occasionally, might supply the want of so very useful an institution among us." (p. 355—7.) The most candid account to be suggested for the omission of catechismal instruction is the *non-residence* of the ministers. "I am not disposed," says his Lordship, "to complain of any *legal* indulgence or exemption; but must lament that they have produced instances of non-residence, which are neither *legally* nor *seasonably* supported, and may in time become matter of public animadversion, the impropriety of it being obvious, and the mischiefs arising from it in some cases great and manifest, the church, the house of residence, the religion of the parishioners, and the income of the successor, being all grievously affected. It would be wisdom in those whom this observation concerns, and much to their credit, to obviate new regulations by removing the causes of the complaint. A resident curate seems to remove it; but that can only avail the incumbent who resides upon another benefice, or is elsewhere laudably and clerically employed. When a spiritual income is converted into a mere estate, a considerable part of the work to which it is appropriated must be withdrawn, however worthily a curate may supply the absence of his principal: and if those incumbents, where not exempted from residence, should avowedly consider a resident curate as a full dispensation from it, they will in time occasion a prevailing opinion, that *the spiritual benefit received by the parishioners is worth no more than such ministers pay to their curates.* But some of this sort of non-residents have not even that excuse to plead; and if a parish be destitute both of its proper pastor and his curate, it exhibits to us an image of the effects of a desolating persecution, and will fill a serious mind with gloomy prospects, till he compares the case with that of more happy parishes, whose ministers reside, and, considering their relation to their flock, keep up a constant intercourse both friendly and religious with them, and particularly treat their children in point of instruction as if they were their own, whose future state they may be supposed to have at heart." (p. 357—9.)

The second Charge was delivered at the Bishop's triennial visitation, 1792; and has for its object a melancholy reflection on the neglect of the Eucharist, the communicants reported to his Lordship's predecessor, 1747, being so many more than those in 1789 that he is unwilling to recite the numbers; and, should things continue in the same declining state, which God forbid! the appearance at the Sacraments would be extremely deplorable. The cause of so great and gradual defection the Bishop ascribes to the attention paid by the Clergy more to the defence of Religion from the various attacks than to exhortation to fulfil its duties, and by non-residence. "You will pardon me, my reverend brethren," pathetically concludes this venerable prelate, "for laying this matter very seriously before you; I should rather hope you would think me inexcusable if I were not alarmed, and did not state my apprehensions to you; and this single consideration encourages me to flatter myself that what I have said will leave some impression. I may not have another opportunity of addressing you; and if what I have offered to your attention may be thought worthy of it, I shall bless God for having made me in any degree instrumental in preserving from a negligent disuse the instituted memorial of his inestimable love to mankind in Christ Jesus." (pp. 381, 382.)

The last address of the Bishop of Hereford, at a triennial visitation by commissioners, 1798, may be seen in our vol. LXVIII. p. 804.

14. *Considerations on the momentous Subjects of Peace and War, and Negociation; in Answer to the Pretensions of* France. *By Mr.* P. Pratt.

MR. P. a politician on the stilts of fine writing, on the supposition that France will not return to moderation, aims to strengthen the disposition to unite against her. The object is certainly laudable; but we do not think the spirit of this country or her governors stand in need of the *ohs* and *ahs* of any writer.

15. *The Corn Trade investigated, and the System of Fluctuation exposed; with a Proposition, most humbly offered for the Consideration of the Legislature, which will effectually remedy the alarming fluctuating Prices of Bread Corn; and an Investigation of the Import*

Import and Export Laws; with some Remarks on the Landed Interest and Agriculture of this Kingdom, clearly justifying the Farmers, vindicating the Dealers and Merchants, and affixing the Stigma on the proper Objects. By Buxton Lawn, *late of* Providence Row, Finsbury Square, *Twenty Years in the Correspondent Department, Excise Office,* London, *but now of* Bath, *Baker to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of* York, *and formerly Clerk to a Flour Factor. A new Edition, with large Additions.*

MR. L. proposes a controul over the factor similar to that provided by act of parliament over the baker; and "*he will forfeit his life, should it be adopted, if it do not effectually destroy the system of fluctuating markets.*"—"The miller should have a direct communication with, and access to, the factor's connexions and accounts, because, in fact, he is no more than his servant; and the factor, in lieu of the oaths he now acts under (only relating to the prices of corn), should swear that *he will, in future, every week, give, or cause to be given, to a person appointed for that purpose, a true account of all flour received by him, the date of the advice-letters, from whom received, when sold, to whom, and, when sold, the price sold for, when delivered to the person to whom sold, the price returned to the miller, and to whom sold, and the amount of what sold in the week.* The miller and the country have a right to hope for this." (p. 100.) Mr. L. also recommends public granaries, under the direction of Government.

10. *Εις Θεος, ης Μοναδης: or, An Attempt to shew how far the philosophical Notion of a Plurality of Worlds is consistent or not so with the Language of the Holy Scriptures.*

THE author modestly inscribes this work to the Archbishop of Canterbury. "At the same time not afraid to declare that, if he had not chosen to be anonymous, your Grace would know that there are not wanting strong private and personal reasons that would justify my presenting to your Grace any fruits of my studies that might be in the smallest degree worthy of your notice, or, from any considerations whatsoever, acceptable." He shews, in the preface, equal caution not to discover himself farther than by letting it be known that he has been able to consult many books he wished; and he has hastened to commit his collections to the press, before they increased too much. "Philosophy and Revelation are once more said to be at variance; it has often happened before; but Revelation has always stood its ground; nevertheless, I respect Philosophy, and wish it to receive the support of Revelation wherever it is possible. Wherever they are fairly proved to disagree, my choice is made; I know which to abandon, and which to adhere to. I know there is but one Being who can have a right to say Εγω ειμι το φως του κοσμου: and He hath spoken, and I am satisfied. Dr. Cheyne, in his "Philosophical Principles of Religion," expressly mentions the great scheme of Christian redemption as a difficulty in the way of believing in a plurality of worlds, without attempting to resolve it. See also the diffident though learned Mr. King's "Morsels of Criticism," octavo edition, 1800. (pp. 221, 222, pref. xiii. xiv.*) He thus modestly concludes, in the words of the celebrated Des Cartes: "*Ac memor meæ tenuitatis nihil affirmo: sed hæc omnia tum ecclesiæ auctoritati, tum prudentiorum judiciis, submitto, nihilque ab illo credi velim nisi quod ipsi evidens & invicta ratio persuadebit.*"

If it be the objection of the Deist to the arrogance of man in thinking himself important enough in the scale of being to have a messenger sent from God expressly to enlighten and even to redeem him in this speck on the universal creation, our world, is it unfair to alledge, in reply, the myriads and myriads of such worlds as this, and, perhaps, of different and distinct races of intelligent beings? And how do we know that, in all the planetary regions around us in the universe, and their intelligent inhabitants, there may not have been equal imperfection and inequalities, and the same amendment and correction required, as in our small habitation? Lord Bacon has a sublime idea, that the Deity ordained that one person of the Godhead should be united *to one nature* and *to one particular of his creatures* [man]; that, in the person of *the Mediator*, God might descend to his creatures, and they ascend to Him. The incarnation was peculiarly the manifestation of the Godhead as *Redeemer*. The assump-

* We should be sorry to trust to the reveries of this frequently eccentric writer, for a solution of so metaphysical a subject. EDIT.

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tion of the human nature, to accomplish the redemption of *all flesh*, was the *one great* manifestation, one, possibly, to the *whole universe*, whatever previous or subsequent interpositions of the Divine Λογος, in a visionary form, may have taken place here or in other worlds. The second advent of our Lord to judgment will be no new *incarnation*. Our author inclines to think the prophets, evangelists, and apostles were acquainted with this general redemption; and, though we are not taught by divine revelation that there is a plurality of worlds, it seems to be a very well-founded conjecture in philosophy. (p. 50.) "If Scripture neither asserts nor should seem to imply this doctrine, still, if our philosophical contemplations and researches have excited in us much more exalted ideas of God's greatness and majesty, since the plurality of worlds has appeared to us to be a physical truth, I do not see why it should not give us more enlarged ideas of God's infinite mercy, to represent to ourselves, from the very words of Scripture, that the same mediatorial method of aiding, healing, and removing the infirmities of God's creatures has been, or will be, extended *in its effects* to the utmost limits of the universe; and, when this mighty work of salvation shall be concluded, and all the acts of all the rational beings throughout the universe have been brought to account, then the mediatorial functions will cease, and God be all in all; all the enemies and seducers of the rational soul being previously subjugated to the Mediator by his glorious triumph over them, and the souls themselves so purified and perfected, by the application of Christ's merits, as to be capable of being admitted into union with God, so boundless, perhaps, will be to the Catholic Church of Christ our Redeemer, and the communications of *all the rational beings of the creation* reduced by one Mediator, sanctified by one Spirit; so far from this seeming repugnant to the glory of God, I must declare that my mind seems to expand when I contemplate this marvelous scene; and, though nothing can render the mediation of our blessed Lord greater to us, as it affects ourselves, than the Scripture, according to the letter representing it, yet why may we not extend this blessing to those "morning stars" around us, that "sang together when the foundations" of this our "earth were laid." In referring, however, to Scripture, not for any proof or confirmation, but yet at least for some countenance to this doctrine, we may justly affirm, that the mediatorial interposition of Christ is there already represented as in some shape or other extended to beings without the confines of this our earth, those fallen angels that kept not their first estate, the angels of heaven now encircling the throne of God, and the spirits of just men already exalted to glory." (p. 52—57.) Our globe may be only the last of the works of creation, not to be compared with eternity, much less with Christ, who "was with God in the beginning, and made all things." (p. 66.) "With these observations before me, it is not to be supposed that I should have deceived myself so much as to apprehend that the system of *plurality of worlds*, and the consequences I have deduced from it, are any more discovered to us by the word of God than in the visible phænomena of his works. It is only by reasoning from analogy that we are brought to suppose that the system of the universe may be as it has been represented: and it is only by analogy also that we have ventured to infer, that, if this system be a physical truth, then perhaps the dispensations of *Grace* may be found to correspond, and the whole *universe* to be knit together by the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, one body, one spirit, one hope of our calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all." (p. 73.) "A plurality of worlds is not to be ascertained with any certainty, not being expressly revealed by the Word of God, and but faintly to be discerned in his visible works; nevertheless, as a philosophical question, as a question, if not of revealed, certainly of natural religion, few will deny that it is an interesting one, and, I think, more than commonly so; I think it tends greatly to enlarge our conceptions of the Divine Power and Majesty; nor yet is it without its moral uses, even to the promoting, I think, the noblest ends of Christianity; for, in proportion as it tends to lessen the importance of this corporeal system of sublunary things, surely it must enhance the dignity and consequence of the soul." (p. 77.) The author is naturally

turally led by his subject to investigate the Mosaic History of the Creation; and he has ably defended it against Atheists, Deists, and *Hutchinsonians*. He pays deserved honour to M. De Luc. "Greatly are we indebted to this truly Christian philosopher for stepping in to prevent Nature being brought as an evidence against the Word of God; but still I wish men would be modest enough to give no reason for such researches; for, after all, though Nature may seem to shew what *is*, she cannot tell us what *has been* without a miracle: whereas, besides the testimony she is said to have borne by miracles to the truth of Revelation heretofore, considering all things, it is really a miracle that we are in possession of such documents as those of Holy Writ. The Word of God speaks openly to us; but so marvellous are all his works, that, except what passes immediately before our eyes, there are few events or operations strictly natural that either reason can entirely ascertain, or experiment reach." (p 119–121.) "The original formation of the earth is really no question that concerns Revelation; and, instead of entering upon any laboured refutations when the Encyclopædists began to attack the Scriptures in this particular line, I think it would have been best to have stuck to the origin of mankind, at which period it must have been natural to suppose the globe underwent some operations, if not of original formation, at least of preparation for the abode of man, which would imply all that Moses describes as to the *Creation*; and as to the *Deluge*, till the marine bodies that we find can be fairly referred to some other origin. I think we should be tempted to invent a deluge to account for them if no such event stood upon record." (p. 120, n.) Dr. Herschel's discovery, that the sun is not only not a globe of fire, but an inhabitable world, perhaps far more desirable than the one we dwell upon, has some countenance from antiquity. (p. 122—125.) "The doctrine of a plurality of worlds may be deduced from the *ambiguity* of Scripture (p. 189); but the terms are ambignous only, *respectu hominis*, to exercise his improveable understanding. Let us then trust less to reason and more to experiment. I will venture to say, Christianity requires nothing more than trial and experiment to support and establish it; the consolations of its doctrines, the practical good effects of its morality. In politicks, perhaps, in this country experiment has almost done as much as it could do. As to others, if this may be made, by a just sense of its misfortunes, not only an age of political *reason* but of sound political experiment, possibly it may yet lead, under the gracious will of Providence, to the better discernment and security of the most essential interests of mankind." (p. 136.)

With some the Old Testament is held to deserve no higher respect than what is due to its several books, in common with many profane works, as *antient* writings. Those that are deceived into this persuasion think that it concerns not Christianity. Those that deceive them, too, surely know that *antient*, with the bulk of mankind, is the same as *antiquated*, and what is antiquated may well be laid aside. But, in persuading the world to lay aside these antient books, they get rid at once of the prophetic proofs of Christianity, and thus disarm what they want to overthrow, and those whom they wish to perplex." (p. 128, n.)

Our author endeavours to prove that the Hebrew word שמים, which we translate *the heaven*, signifies *worlds*. Mr. King, expressly against the Hebrew, translates it in the *singular*. (Gen. I. 1.) He has amused himself with seeking out the passages in which the plural of οὐρανὸς occurs. But our author has no doubt that, at least, that learned and very candid writer will allow it to be as fair for him to seek for a *plurality of worlds* in the scriptural שמים and οὐρανοι, as for Mr. K. to establish thereby a *plurality of heavens*. (p. 148.) In like manner our author argues for οἰκουμένη signifying the *universe*, and so Mr. K. applies it as well as in that sublime passage of Psalm lxxxix. 12, where it can only bear that construction, while in many others it must be confined to the *earth*. In short, it would seem as if the word οἰκουμένη would as well refer to any or *every habitable* region of the whole *universe* as to any habitable part of our planet; and κοσμος, the *whole universe*, comprehends *all created beings*. (p. 149—160.) שלם and αἰων are next examined: both have a reference to *time*, either a definite period or time indefinite; and yet both are upon occasion made

made to ſtand for *worlds*. Dr. Pye obſerves, "As *time* to the inhabitants of this earth, and indeed to every planet in the ſyſtem, began with the making of *the worlds*, that is, the ſeveral bodies of the ſyſtem, and is meaſured by the motions of thoſe bodies, to make τυς αιωνας the *ages*, and to make *the worlds*, that is, the *heavenly bodies* and the *earth*, whoſe motions meaſure and conſtitute the ſeveral parts and portions of time, are in effect ſynonymous expreſſions." (p. 165.) *Seculum* is the word commonly uſed for the *world* in Eſdras.

Our author proceeds to obſerve, that, though he deſigns nothing leſs than any direct *proof* in Scripture for the doctrine in queſtion: and in the firſt pages of his work declared he originally entered into theſe reſearches for the expreſs purpoſe of enabling himſelf to combat certain objections raiſed againſt the Scriptures on this particular ground; yet he ſhould deſire nothing more (if the objectors themſelves would agree to it) than to leave the queſtion exactly where it was, that is, as much incapable of being fully reſolved from Scripture as any other queſtion merely philoſophical. He does not mean to ſay that his own mind is not ſatisfied. It is much more than ſatisfied. Had he found nothing to ſay upon the ſubject, the queſtion led to no doubts that could have ſhaken either his faith in the promiſes or his obedience to the will of God. As a queſtion of mere philoſophy, he was indifferent as to the ſubject of his reſearches, but yet certainly not altogether *unintereſted* about the reſult; for, as he has many times before had occaſion to obſerve, the doctrine itſelf, a *plurality of worlds in the univerſe*, tends, in his opinion, greatly to exalt our notions of the power and majeſty of God; and therefore he could not help thinking that any view of his *works*, apparently ſo well founded, and having *ſuch* a tendency, was not likely to be *contradicted* by his *word*; for as, in regard to the viſible works of God, he had inſiſted upon *demonſtration* before they may be admitted in evidence againſt Revelation, ſo, in reſpect to the Word of God, he expects any falſe notions of philoſophy to be poſitively *contradicted* before he is to think himſelf bound to conſider the Scripture as actually in oppoſition to the doctrines that prevail. His mind, therefore, has been more than ſatisfied in regard to this particular conjecture of philoſophers, by finding that much might be adduced to prove that the Word of God does certainly not appear to *contradict* it. If he ſeems to go farther in the following remarks, it is rather to engage the commentators on his ſide than the Scriptures; for, it will be ſeen that, without any view to this queſtion, many expreſſions have been acknowledged to be of ſo wide an import as to have already embarraſſed ſome even of the moſt eminent; and that it would admit of a doubt whether they would have been ſo embarraſſed had the doctrine in queſtion been generally received, or, rather, if it might have been ſuppoſed capable of receiving any countenance from the ſacred writers. In preparing this work for the preſs he has been induced to alter the arrangement of his remarks. When he firſt turned to the Scriptures he had it not ſo much in view to ſeek for the general notion of a plurality of worlds as, ſuppoſing their notion to be juſt, to examine whether the *mediatorial diſpenſation* could be in any manner, and with any propriety, ſo extended by analogy as to be brought to correſpond with ſuch enlarged notions of the viſible creation. He therefore, at firſt, chiefly directed his attention, and had thought of entirely confining his enquiries, to the books of the *New* Teſtament; but, as he ſoon found that many expreſſions in the *Old* Teſtament were equally comprehenſive, he determined to ſelect ſome of theſe alſo, rather to corroborate ſuch as had been previouſly taken from the New Teſtament than to ſtand in the front of theſe remarks. Having ſince, however, judged it proper to give a general view of the ambiguous terms uſed by the ſacred writers, from Moſes downwards, it ſeemed more conſiſtent, and may perhaps illuſtrate the whole better, if he proceed immediately to the books of the Old Teſtament; for, though the application of the Chriſtian diſpenſation is the great point he has undertaken to diſcuſs, and this muſt ſtill be referred to the evidence that the *New* Teſtament affords, yet, as the whole depends on the peculiar compaſs of the terms made uſe of by the ſacred writers in general, it is of no material importance what order is obſerved in the courſe of theſe remarks. This account, however, of the original plan of the

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work may serve to explain why the extracts from the Old Teſtament are ſo few in compariſon, and the remarks on them leſs full, than thoſe to be ſubmitted to the reader afterwards. (p. 170—173.)

The firſt paſſage from the Old Teſtament is Nehem. ix. 6, propoſed to be tranſlated, "Thou haſt made the worlds, *the univerſe of worlds*, and all their inhabitants, the earth and all things that are therein; and thou filleſt the whole with life, and *the inhabitants of the worlds* worſhip thee."

Job, i, 7. "If the ſtars of the firmament are but the centres of other planetary ſyſtems, the ſeats of other beings endued with *reaſon* and *free-will*, may it not be ſuppoſed that Satan may have among them too been permitted to exerciſe his wiles and ſtratagems." (p. 57.)

Job, xxvi. 13. The creation of the *crooked ſerpent* is an inſtance of almighty power, ſet, as it were, on an equal foot with the creation of the heavens and all the hoſt of them. Chap. xiv. 12, xxv. 2, 3, 5, 6, xxxiv. 13; Pſa. viii. 3, ix. 8, xxxiii. 6; the *heavens* for the *worlds*. If all the expreſſions in this laſt Pſalm can be made to apply literally to the great *univerſal whole*, they can ſurely loſe nothing of their ſpirit, and may indeed embrace all that modern philoſophers can be ſaid to have diſcovered to us." (p. 185.) Pſa. xlviii. 14. No term being more ambiguous than αιων as uſed by the ſacred writers, as it has more than once appeared to the author, that the notion of a plurality of worlds would help us to comprehend better the real force of ſome of the expreſſions in which αιων occurs, he ventures a tranſlation of the Greek, which the different uſes of the word might, he thinks, juſtify. "For this is The God, our God *to eternity*, and to the *end* or *period* of *the world*. He will tend and watch over us *among the worlds*." The plural of αιων, is expreſſly uſed for *worlds*, Heb. i. 2, xi. 3. (p. 183.) "The *heavens* and the *earth* are ſo continually introduced in the Pſalms, not as one phraſe, but as *ſeverally* illuſtrative of God's glory, or amenable to his judgment, that it muſt be with difficulty that we could confine ſuch expreſſions to the limits of our ſyſtem. See Pſ. l. 4, lvii. 6, 12, cviii. 5, lxxxix. 12, xcvi. 11, cii. 25, cv. 16, cix. (cxix.) 89, cxxxvi. 5, 6, cxlviii. Prov iii. 19, Habakkuk iii. 3. More particularly our author applies Pſ. lxviii. 4, to the "large *mixed* community of *worlds* in the *univerſe*, the *heavens*, or ουρανοι, *mundi*, *worlds* (pp. 190, 191); and Pſ. lxxxix. 5, to a future congregation and communion of Saints, comprehending the faithful and elect of the whole creation, that is, of all the worlds and ſyſtems throughout the univerſe. Pſ. xc. 2, "from world to world, from one world to another, throughout all worlds;" xciii. 2, "an univerſal ſphere of inhabited worlds." See alſo Pſ. xcvi. 3, xcvii. 5, 6, ciii. 22, cxiii. 5, cxv. 16, cxix. 89, cxlv. 13, cxlviii. 1. The 6th verſe of this pſalm Mr. Keill, in his Aſtronomical Lectures, introduces to ſet forth the glory of God, as diſplayed in the *plurality of worlds*. "Mr. King has a long note on Pſ. cxlv. 13, and the particular uſe here of the word Αιωνες. It is needleſs to point out how little his explanation affects the preſent ſubject; but we cannot help obſerving, that his ſentiments concerning the extent of the univerſe are ſo conſonant to our own that there is no doubt but that he would have made much more of the myſterious word Αιων had he choſen to diſcuſs the particular ſubject we have taken in hand." (p. 197, n.) From Iſ. i. 2, xiii. xiv. particularly xxiv. our author refers the day of judgment to the whole ſyſtem, and Adam to the protoplaſts of other worlds of rational beings. "Not only we of the race of Adam are to be tranſplanted to a *new earth*, but all the other rational beings of the globes around us, to *new heavens*, forming one great aſſembly of the faithful and elect, redeemed by *one Mediator*, adopted by *one God and Father of all*. With ſuch notions as theſe preſſing on my mind, I may hope to be forgiven if, while other commentators are trying to *reſtrain* the ſenſe of *ſuch* paſſages, *I* try to *extend* them, eſpecially when ſuch terms are uſed as, from a conſtant ambiguity in their meaning, are capable of being narrowed down or enlarged to either extreme." (p. 203.) See this applied to Iſ. xl. (p. 209), and to the term *all fleſh* (p. 211—214). "If a *ſcriptural authority* was *wanting* for the philoſophical doctrine of a *plurality of worlds*, the inference to be drawn from the prophet's expreſſion, xlv. 18, "God created not the earth in vain, he formed it to be inhabited," is plain and obvious; the antients ſeem ſo aware of this being the

the proper concluſion to form with regard to God's works, that, inſtead of *peopling* the *ſtars*, ſome of them would have had the *ſtars themſelves* to be *animated*." (p. 219, n.) "Though Iſaiah lvi. 8, ſhould be admitted obviouſly to refer to the calling of the Gentiles; yet, if there ſhould be other beings in the creation ſtanding, like ourſelves, in need of ſuch a covenant of mercy, ſurely "*the outcaſts*" of *this* planet will not be all that the mighty God, through his holy word, will gather unto himſelf." (p. 220, n.) If. lvii. 16. "*Living ſouls* is as comprehenſive as any notions that we can entertain of the peopling of the univerſe, eſpecially when, in the original, the word would ſeem to imply any beings into whom God had *breathed*, or infuſed the *breath* of life. We may conclude all created ſouls ſtand in need of a covenant of mercy, as they would not have exiſted but through the will of the *Creator*. So it is poſſible, as Lord Bacon expreſſes it, neither angel, man, nor world, could ſtand, or can ſtand, one moment in his eye without beholding the ſame in the face of a *Mediator*. And this, perhaps, may help to explain the paſſage" (p. 221, n.) Jer. x. 12, li. 15, "the *heavens* are underſtood of the whole expanſe of the viſible heavens, thoſe innumerable ſyſtems of worlds we ſee as ſtars." (p. 225.) "The Βασιλεια των Ουρανων appears, according to our notions, very particularly to point to the mediatorial diſpenſations of Chriſt in reſpect to all the parts of the creation." (p. 239—248.) "It cannot be doubted but that, if we have any foundation for believing in a plurality of worlds, we muſt believe them all concerned in the ſublime hiſtory of the triumph of our Saviour over the power of Satan, Luke x. 18; and ſee Bp. Porteus's Sermons, vol. II. ſermon III." (p. 255.) "The general account, not of the creation of the world, but of the redemption of it by the word of God, John i. 1—14, might certainly ſerve to reveal to any other worlds as well as this the great myſtery both of the divinity and incarnation of the bleſſed Meſſiah. Inſtead of borrowing theſe terms, as ſome Platoniſts would have had us ſuppoſe (in the early ages of Chriſtianity), the holy Evangeliſt, it is certain, expreſſly meant to reſtore them to their proper place, as *truly* and *excluſively appropriate* to the ſecond perſon of the bleſſed Trinity" (pp. 256, 257); ſtill having in view the Gnoſtic corruptions. (p. 258.)—"Why may not (I propoſe ſuch a queſtion with due reſpect for the ſacred writings), why may not the *Æons* inhabiting the *Pleroma*, derived from the *Supreme Deity* through an *only begotten* principle, be the *worlds* ſcattered around us by the *Word of God?* To which probably may be aſſigned, both in regard to their exiſtence and the reconciliation of the creatures with their creator, various periods, *ages*, times, and ſeaſons. (p. 262.) The Valentinian hereticks held 30 gods, æons, and heavens; whence we might almoſt conclude, that their *æons* were the heavenly bodies, the gods of the antient idolatry. Diodorus Siculus tells us the Chaldæans ſet *thirty* ſtars under the planet which they called Βελαιως Ζευς. (p. 265, n.) By the incarnation "man was made in this inſtance, both as to ſoul and body, the repreſentative of *all fleſh*, of all the *rational* and *mortal* beings diſperſed through the viſible creation." (p. 265,) "How do we know but our very worthleſſneſs and inſignificance may have obtained for us the diſtinction the Deiſts are ſo jealous of? How do we know but that, through our peculiar infirmities, ſin may have made the greateſt havock here, and that we, of all the members of Chriſt's ſpiritual body, have been thoſe that moſt eminently *lacked?* (1 Cor. xii. 24.) On this account, perhaps, this globe was eſpecially made the ſcene of Chriſt's triumph over Satan; here perhaps he paid the price of the whole world's redemption; "not taking on him the nature of *angels*," or any ſuperior being, but "taking to him in preference *the ſeed of Abraham*." In this, therefore, we have certainly received more abundant honour, that, of all the rational beings of the creation, Chriſt ſhould have condeſcended to take our particular nature upon him. (p. 268, n.)

"It has been remarked by one very celebrated naturaliſt (Wallerius, in his Origin of the World), that the inclination of the axis of the earth would ſeem to intimate, that a greater revolution had already taken place in regard to our particular planet than has been the caſe with the other heavenly bodies; and this inclination he is for conſidering as the effect of a particular judgment

judgment for ſin, namely, the Moſaic deluge. (p. 269, n.) "The *other ſheep* mentioned by our Saviour, John x. 16, though ſpoken only of the Gentiles in the firſt inſtance, how beautifully might it apply to the notions we have ventured to ſuggeſt, of all the ſinful beings of the univerſe being brought home to the flock of Chriſt!" &c. (p. 270.) John xiv. 2. The many manſions of our father's houſe may refer to theſe worlds. Heraclitus, cited by Cudworth, ſpeaks of the ſoul being received into ætherial houſes, αιθεριοι δομοι (p. 274, n.); επουρανιοι, Epheſ. i. 20. (p. 326.) We wonder our author did not parallel this with the αιωνιαι σκηναι, *everlaſting habitation*, Luke xvi. 9. If any diſtinction is to be made between την and κοσμος in our Lord's Prayer to his Father, John xv. 28, xvii. 4, thoſe expreſſions, as near as poſſible, convey all we have ventured to propoſe concerning the great atonement of the crucified Jeſus, as offered up for the ſons of the *whole world*, or *creation*, though *locally conſummated* on *this earth*. (p. 278.) Acts iii. 21. *Reſtitution* of all things, whether underſtood figuratively of the *revolution* of the heavenly bodies (and there is ſomething ſingular in the coincidence), can ſcarcely be held to imply leſs than ſome great change which is to happen to *all things* whatſoever, which are *to be perfected through Chriſt* in *time*. (p. 280.) On Rom. iii. 23, *all*; and viii. 19—22, *creature* and *creation*, we have ſome pertinent obſervations. (p. 288—292.) Cudworth refers κτισις to *men* and *animals*; Beza and Grotius to the whole ſyſtem, *mundi machina*; Burnet to the *inanimate* or *eternal* creation. But let us ſuppoſe a *univerſe of worlds*, all of them the ſeats and habitations of *rational* and *peaceable* beings, capable of improvement and perfection, all *now* at a diſtance from the creator, but in time to be admitted to his preſence, in whom is to be the fulneſs and conſummation of all their hopes and deſires; then let us with this key read the paſſages of both the apoſtles (St. Paul, Epheſ. as above, and St. Peter, 2, iii. 10—12); I think after that, that though all the diſtinctions of Jew and Gentile, all the compariſons of the law and the Goſpel, all the connection between the earth and the heavens as the ſeats of this and a future life to us, ſhould ſtill be the chief and main concern of our enquiries, yet that the glory of God will only appear more reſplendent, by our admitting the *whole creation* a participation in all theſe great events; nor will our own importance in the ſcale of beings be diminiſhed, unleſs we view theſe glorious ſcenes under the gloomy ſhade of envious and jealous prejudices. (p. 298.) This univerſality is farther deduced from Rom. x. 11—18, xi. 36, xiv. 11; 1 Cor. i. 2, ii. 7. "If I am for extending the ideas, the apoſtles' expreſſions ſeem to convey, I am far from ſeeking to depreciate that ſtupendous light which God has vouchſafed from heaven to the Gentiles, and to be more eſpecially the glory of his people Iſrael. But if philoſophy ſhall have ſerved to enlarge our views of the creation, I cannot ſee how it ſhould at all detract from the goodneſs of Providence diſplayed towards his creatures of this earthly planet, if we endeavour to comprehend under one great ſcheme of moral government more worlds than our own. I cannot help thinking that commentators ſometimes go too far in checking theſe lofty flights of the apoſtolic writers, as if it were neceſſary to keep our thoughts for ever fixed upon the diſtinction of Jew and Gentile, regardleſs of the reſt of the creation." (p. 306, 307.) On 1 Cor. x. 11, a conjecture is offered, at leaſt, perhaps, as good as any preceding explanation; "the *myſterics* of the *worlds* are *made known*;" explaining τελος *a myſtery*, though without pretending to produce any expreſs inſtance of its being ſo uſed by the ſacred writers, though in the moſt common ſenſe in which they apply it it would ſometimes almoſt bear this interpretation, as 1 Pet. i. 9, iii. 8; and James v. 11. (p. 320.) Other paſſages are, 1 Cor. xv. 2, v. 17; Epheſ. i. 10. 20. On the laſt text he thus comments: "I ſpeak with ſubmiſſion: but when I ſee ſuch pains taken to reduce ſuch expreſſions to a mere diſtinction between Jew and Gentile, I cannot but think that, though they may be employed ſometimes with great effect in this ſenſe alone, it is to take very much not only from the ſublimity of Goſpel language, but from the ſublimity of the Chriſtian diſpenſation itſelf, to give them no wider an import." (p. 332.) Compare alſo Coloſ. i. 20; Epheſ. iii, 9, 10, 11; the "wonderfully emphatical" (as Dr. Doddridge calls them) expreſſions v. 18, and that equally emphatic doxology

v. 20

v. 20. See alſo v. 15; 1 Tim. ii. 4; Tit. i. 2; Heb. i, 3. Οικουμενη μελλουσα, Heb. ii. 5, is a caſe in point, the future ſtate. "If we turn to the place alluded to, Pſa. viii. 4, we ſhall find this grand epiphoma not merely preceding what follows in this place, but preceded itſelf by another ſtupendous inſtance of God's condeſcenſion; *When I conſider*, &c. And why may not all this magnificent ſcenery be included in the ου γαρ μειν μελλουσα of the apoſtle?" (p. 318.) On Heb. iv. 13, our author obſerves, "all words and expreſſions of a larger import than ordinary ſeem to ſtartle the commentators." (p. 361.) Συντελεια των αιωνων, c. ix. 26. "We cannot ſay whether the incarnation of the Son of God in this planet may not have taken place when the worlds in general ſhall have been approaching to their period and end." (p. 362.) Heb. xii. 22, 27, James i. 17, 18, are illuſtrated in the ſame way; and the prediction of the deſtruction and renovation of the heavens and the earth, 2 Pet. iii. are referred to the whole frame of the heaven and earth. And here we find an appropriate inference; that, as the power of Satan and his evil ſpirits is exerted among all the ſyſtems of the univerſe, and of courſe the mediatorial interpoſition of the divine Logos, and his triumph over the powers of darkneſs to be co-extenſive in their effects; to which we may add, that it helps to explain the βασιλεια των ουρανων of our bleſſed Lord, as we have ventured to propoſe it ſhould be underſtood as being at once the dominion over the στερεωμα, or whole *regio aſtrifera*, in its preſent ſtate and condition, as well as finally over the στερεωμα of the third heaven, the bleſſed abodes prepared for us above." (p. 379.) The *whole world* lying in wickedneſs. 1 John ii. 19, is the *whole creation*, Rom. viii. 2. Chriſt is the propitiation for the whole world, and the Saviour of the whole world, John, ib. 2 and 14. (p. 332.) *Wandering ſtars*, Jude 13, not to be underſtood figuratively. (p. 383.) The Revelation is introduced only as relative to the *iſſue* and *end* foretold. How the deſtruction of the univerſe is to be brought about is not the queſtion. "As to the prophecies relating to events preceding the end foretold, I conceive that theſe may demand more cloſe inveſtigation; for it is not only well to know that hereſies and ſchiſms, conflicts and revolutions, confuſion and diſtreſs of nations, are foretold, that, when they happen, we may be aſſured the iſſue and event are in the hands of God, and act accordingly; but the more we certify ourſelves that the exiſting circumſtances do correſpond with the word of prophecy, the more confident and immoveable we muſt neceſſarily become. But when the end of all things ſhall not only be at hand, but ſhall have begun to take effect, the events will be deciſive; we ſhall no longer have to learn how to act under them; all will depend on the preparation we may before have made to meet them. This only we may be ſure of, that, as they are not to be poſtponed at man's pleaſure, ſo they are not to be haſtened at his will. The rule and authority of the unrighteous as well as the ignorance of the fooliſh are to be put to ſilence, not by taking the ſword into our own hands, but by well-doing and true Chriſtian fortitude. Laying aſide, therefore, all unneceſſary diſputes, once more I muſt be permitted to aſk, What is there clearly foretold of the end and conſummation of things that militates againſt the notions we have ventured to avow? May there not be as many *Antichriſts* as *worlds*, all in God's own time to be vanquiſhed and overcome? May not the binding of Satan, happen when it may, give reſt and repoſe to the whole Church of Chriſt equally through the numberleſs ſyſtems of the univerſe conſiſtently with the ideas already advanced? May not the faithful of all worlds be made ſenſible at once, and for the ſame period of time, of the triumph of the Goſpel, and participate in the glory of the Church, when all infidels being converted, and the incorrigible overthrown, the whole world ſhall become one fold under one ſhepherd? And at the laſt, when the trumpet out of heaven ſhall ſound, and the thrones ſhall be ſet, and the books ſhall be opened, and the Son of Man ſhall appear to judge the world, why may not all the ſyſtems around us as well as this remote planet *be filled with the majeſty of his glory?* There are events which, whether they regard other worlds or not, are certainly foretold to us as ſure to come to paſs. And as the preſent ſtate of things, in which good and evil are ſo blended, and the latter is often ſeen to predominate, is not otherwiſe reconcileable

reconcileable to reaſon, let us devoutly accept this moſt comfortable ſolution of all difficulties. Whatever becomes of the queſtion before us, let us never fail to conſider that *our Redeemer liveth.* Let us, whatever revolutions and cataſtrophes the world may be ſubject to, continue *ſtedfaſt, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord,* foraſmuch as we may be aſſured our labour will not be in vain, *God having given to us the victory through our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.*" (p. 400—404.)

We cannot diſmiſs this work without one extract more: "While the note on the *Georgium* Sidus was preparing for the preſs (March, 1801), not only great apprehenſions were entertained for the life of the auguſt Perſonage alluded to, but alſo a premature account of the learned aſtronomer himſelf appeared in the public papers. As he ſtill enjoys life, it is to be hoped he will have learned how general a regret this miſtake occaſioned; for, I cannot think a greater teſtimony of reſpect and regard could have been ſhewn to any individual than that, at a time when the whole nation was involved in ſuch extraordinary diſtreſs and conſternation as the firſt event occaſioned, the latter ſhould have been able to make ſuch an impreſſion as it muſt be known to have done. The undiſſembled ſorrow and concern with which one event was univerſally contemplated, and the ſincere regret with which the other was received by all men of ſcience, muſt, as long as virtue and philoſophy are held in any eſtimation, be a credit to the age we live in." (p. 89, n.)

17. *The Books of the* Apocrypha, *with critical and hiſtorical Obſervations prefixed to each Book; alſo, Two introductory Diſcourſes: the firſt explaining the Diſtinction between* Canonical *and* Apocryphal Writings, *eſtimating the Value of the* latter, *and aſcertaining the* Time *when they were introduced as* Eccleſiaſtical Books *into the Service of the Church; the ſecond illuſtrating the* intimate Connexion *between the Old and New Teſtaments in religious and moral Views, in Matters of Faith and Practice, in Style, Compoſition, and Alluſion; with a Sketch of the Hiſtory of the* Jews, *from the Ceſſation of Prophecy in* Malachi *to the final Diſſolution of their State under the Emperor* Veſpaſian, A. D. 70. *By* Charles Wilſon, *D. D. F. R. S. E. and Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in* St. Mary's *or Divinity College, Univerſity of* St. Andrew's.

THE Old Teſtament writings were divided by the Jews into the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa, or other hiſtorical, moral, and poetical books of the Old Teſtament, and they were moſt ſacredly preſerved by the antient Jewiſh Church; and when the gift of prophecy and the ſpirit of the prophets were about to ceaſe, there was adjuſted an authentic catalogue of them by Ezra. The Chriſtian Church, after the death of the Apoſtles, did not obſerve the ſame ſcrupulous exactneſs; but many writings, with ſome colour of piety, had currency among the churches, under the name of divine books, ſtill, however, adhering to a precaution of diſtruſt between canonical and apocryphal; and ſome of the latter were retained in the public offices, as *eccleſiaſtical* or *church* books. The Synod of Laodicea, about A. D 364, confirmed and ſettled the catalogue of the books of both Teſtaments as we now have them, and prohibited the public reading of any other as ſacred and inſpired. "The books of the Apocrypha are, in ſome reſpects, extraordinarily uſeful, and, though not canonical, yet ſerve to fill up the gap between the prophecy of Malachi and the miniſtry of St. John the Baptiſt, and alſo contribute to illuſtrate the predictions of the antient prophets, and thoſe of our Saviour and his apoſtles. In conjunction with Joſephus, they throw much light upon a period of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory which would be involved in clouds of obſcurity. They have, therefore, a juſt claim to the attention and regard of all who are deſirous to ſearch the Scriptures, and become acquainted with the various diſpenſations which God in his wiſe providence has employed for the inſtruction and edification of the Church." (lviii. lix.) The Council of Trent placed all the books of Scripture on the ſame eminence, as dictated by the ſame infallible guide. All the churches of the Reformation uſed very different language: the authors of the Helvetic confeſſion of faith, 1562; the Gallican confeſſion of the reformed church of France, 1561; the Belgic confeſſion, 1579; all make the ſame diſtinction. The old Scotch confeſſions, ratified by royal authority, 1581, 14 James VI. make no mention of the apocryphal books; that of the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter degrades them to the level of *other human writings.* "It is neceſſary

neceſſary for ſtudents of theology to be acquainted with the books of Apocrypha, both as to what they contain, and the reaſons why they are not eſteemed canonical. Becauſe apt and uſeful paſſages from them are often quoted from them in Engliſh ſermons*, and books of divinity, and becauſe they form a reſpectable link in the chain of communication between the Old and New Teſtament at a period when much darkneſs of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory prevails." (p. lxxv.)

In the ſecond introductory diſcourſe is ſtated the various connection between the two diſpenſations, the Moſaic and the Chriſtian.

On the ſubject of *types* we have this ſenſible obſervation: "It is ſpecially to be obſerved, that emblem, type, allegory, figure, parable, was an univerſal method of education or inſtruction among Oriental nations; but it muſt be acknowledged to be a method in matters of religion very liable to miſconſtruction, and very ready to lead perſons of warm imaginations into error, enthuſiaſm, and fanaticiſm. It is ground on which we ought to tread cautiouſly, and take the illuſtrations of Chriſt and his apoſtles for our chief guides; and while we traverſe this ſea, frequently unknown, never to quit the helm of reaſon and ſound judgment. The connection between the figures in the Old Teſtament and the things or objects prefixed in the New is undeniable. Many inſtances may be given in proof of this aſſertion; inſtances that ought to be well weighed and candidly revolved by all enquirers after truth, eſpecially by thoſe who would aboliſh the whole doctrine of types†; a thing which certainly ought not to be done." (p. lxxxv.)

Another cloſe union between the Old and New Teſtament is in ſtyle, language, and compoſition. The maledictory Pſalms are chiefly to be conſidered as divine comminations or threatenings denounced by the Pſalmiſt as a prophet, not againſt his own perſonal enemies, but the enemies of God, his church, and religion, and as predictions or prophecies of the fatal and dangerous conſequences of continuing obſtinately in vice. (p. ciii.) There is a connexion in hiſtorical facts, alluſions, names of perſons, and a variety of circumſtances, in which the laſt depends upon the firſt. (cxix.) This account of the connexion between the two Teſtaments is ſummed up with a brief explanation of ſome *Hebraiſms*, ſome phraſeological *idioms* employed in antient Scripture, adopted and united by our Saviour and the evangelical writers; without attention to which, interpreters and expoſitors often commit groſs miſtakes, while certain erroneous opinions have been propagated and inſtilled into the minds of vulgar readers, which have received too much countenance from perſons of whom better things might have been expected. (cxxviii.) The Doctor once intended to have introduced here an abridgment of the few hiſtories from the time of the ceſſation of prophecy in Malachi till the preaching of Chriſt and his apoſtles, a period of about 400 years, but found the execution of this plan would have protracted the diſcourſe to an immoderate length, and obliged him to have quoted and condenſed a multiplicity of materials from many reſpectable authorities who have treated this ſubject with much accuracy and attention. (cxlvii.) He refers to the Book of the Maccabees; Joſephus's Jewiſh Antiquities, XII. XIII. XIV.; Euſebii Chronicon; Sulp. Severus; Epitome of Sacred Hiſtory to the end of the fourth Century; Fleury Mœurs des Iſraelites, pt. III.; Shuckford's Connexion; Baſnage's Hiſtory of the Jews; and above all Prideaux's Connexion.

He contents himſelf with explaining the Jewiſh *Sanhedrim*; modes of worſhip in the Temple, ſynagogues, and private oratories; brief account of the four different *Herods* mentioned in the New Teſtament; the parables; and the diſperſion of the Jews. 220 pages being thus ſpent in introduction, follow the ſeveral books of the Apocrypha, with ſhort preliminary obſervations on each. The firſt book of *Eſdras* is only a compendious repetition of the two laſt chapters of 2 Chronicles, and of Ezra and Nehemiah, with ſeveral unneceſſary and uſeleſs epiſodes and ſtories. The ſecond book is "ſo *bedaubed* with ſilly fables and idle Jewiſh ſtories, as to be holden at all times as an apocryphal book of low price and of no authority.

* On the impropriety of taking texts from the Apocrypha, ſee our vol. LXIX. pp. 33, 192, 391, 1125. EDIT.

† We recollect an enquiry after authors who had treated the ſubject of types and antitypes by one of our correſpondents; but have ſeen no anſwer. EDIT.

authority. The ſtory of *Tobit* is not mentioned by the Jews or Joſephus; and though Jerom ſays *he* tranſlated it from the Chaldee, we have good reaſon to believe the preſent Greek verſion is the true original text, and the work of ſome Alexandrian Jew of the ſecond century. The hiſtory of *Judith* ranks neither *before* nor *after* the captivity, and ſeems rather a moral allegorical repreſentation of the Church under the name of *Bethulia*, or 'the virgin of the Lord.' The parts added to the book of *Eſther* are antient, and copied by Joſephus; but the ſtyle is pompous and affected, and many embelliſhments added. The *Wiſdom of Solomon* is the compoſition of a vain Helleniſtic Jew. Eccleſiaſticus is, beyond all doubt, the moſt excellent and uſeful of all the apocryphal compoſitions; and therefore, according to the opinion of ſome, the name 'for the uſe of the church' has been conferred upon it by way of eminence, containing a rich treaſure of moral ſentences, precepts, counſels, reproofs, and exhortations, tending to improvement in every ſpecies of virtue, and adapted to every condition of life, and every rank and claſs of perſons, and conceived in the antient ſtyle of ſhort and proper ſentences, ſeaſoned with much good ſenſe and acuteneſs of obſervation, and recommended by a ſweetneſs and grace altogether captivating. The book of *Baruch* is the work of ſome Chriſtian Jew, compoſed on the deſolation of the Jews by the Romans. The epiſtle of Jeremiah annexed is a trifling and abſurd performance, unworthy that prophet. The apocryphal *Song of the Three Children* was read as a formulary of pious thoughts, confeſſions, and prayers, in the midſt of extreme calamities and deadly dangers, or perils of death. The latter part of it as a canticle is introduced into the Engliſh Liturgy, and frequently ſaid or ſung in place of the *Te Deum*. The ſtories of Bel and the Dragon are called by Jerom *fables*. The firſt book of the *Maccabees* contains principally the heroic deeds of Judas againſt the tyrant Antiochus, king of Syria, which are reſumed with different circumſtances that agree very ill with the firſt book, which is without doubt of more veracity, and more to be depended upon."

Upon the whole, there is little in this publication which we do not learn from writers on this ſide the Tweed, without going to St. Andrew's, or departing from Mr. Gray's Key to the Old Teſtament; but perhaps the Profeſſor thought himſelf in duty bound to publiſh ſomething for the credit of his chair.

18. American *State Papers, important Documents, and Diſpatches, which accompanied the Meſſage of the Preſident of the* United States *to both Houſes of Congreſs on the 3d of* April, 1798, *reſpecting the Differences between* America *and* France; *including the Inſtructions to the* American *Envoys, and their intire Correſpondence with the Executive Directory of* France; *together with the Preſident's Meſſage to Congreſs on the 19th of* March.

PROOF poſitive of the duplicity, not to ſay raſcality, of the Great Nation, in their conduct to the New world as well as to the Old.

19. *A Layman's Addreſs to the Clergy of* England, *humbly ſubmitted to the Peruſal of every Gentleman in the Kingdom, by a Friend to the Church Eſtabliſhment.*

THIS ſincere churchman objects to Non-reſidence, too general, and totally indefenſible. In the dioceſe he lives in, he does not know a ſingle curate who has ſufficient to live on as a gentleman, let him work never ſo hard. Can this be the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, the book being printed at Bath? He thinks no incumbent ſhould be permitted to reſide any where but in his living, except for *very urgent reaſons*; and even then no longer than ſuch reaſons continue to operate. The Biſhop who connives at ſuch non-reſidence *does not fulfil his obligation to religion and to ſociety*; not to mention the influence of reſidence on the pariſhioners in a political view, of keeping them attached to government, and ſaving them from poiſonous communications. Still leſs does he approve pluralities in a biſhop. A mitred pluraliſt is a fatal example. No dignitary ſhould enjoy two ſtalls; nor any one who enjoys a ſtall or office in a cathedral or a collegiate church of 100*l. per ann.* ſhould hold two livings, if one be really worth more than 800*l.* a year, nor exchange with the ſame chapter, for on no livings are the parſonage houſes ſo much out of repair as on chapter livings, from the liableneſs to a general exchange. Continued reſidence would make the pariſhioners more attached to their paſtors. If the clergyman do not hold a ſtall, ſtill he ſhould

ſhould not have any two livings, if the one *bonâ fide* be of the annual, real or improveable, value of 450*l.* or if the two amount to 600*l.* "The trifling value of many livings is a great objection to any plan which can be propoſed for the government of the Church. Let it be recommended to the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty not to be ſo very tenacious of their fund. I mean, let them not ſtart ſo many objections to the lands pointed out by the incumbents as conducive to the end in view. This circumſtance alone has preſented many applications, for 2 *per cent.* (the intereſt allowed by the Government) is too trifling a conſideration." Let the reverſion of ſinecure livings be depoſited in proper hands for augmenting ſmall ones, many religious worthy men would undertake this without the payment of ſalaries to clerks, &c. If the patrons look more to their intereſt than the publick, let the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty be unable to purchaſe ſuch ſinecures. Let the Univerſity ſee, that the clergy who hold fellowſhips vacate them as early as poſſible for livings; and let them not be too liberal in aſcertaining the value of ſuch livings. "A ſtateſman who would introduce a reformation in the Church would merit a grateful tribute from every friend to religion and his country. That government which provides for moſt will be ſupported by moſt." The writer is deſervedly pointed againſt *non-reſidence*, and truſting implicitly to an ill-provided curate. "The Biſhop of Rocheſter, ſpeaking of the Curates' Bill at the concluſion of his charge, uſes theſe admirable words: 'It will reflect great diſgrace upon the parochial clergy, if it be *reluctantly* obeyed; and *very great diſgrace upon the biſhop, if it be not rigorouſly enforced.*' Since theſe papers were written, a ſtatement of grievances has been put into my hands. I am at liberty to tranſcribe it, but, wiſhing to avoid any thing perſonal, ſhall mention neither the names of the livings, nor that of the Weſtern dioceſe in which they are ſituated. I will only obſerve, that ſince the paſſing of the Curates' Bill a viſitation has been held, but not a ſingle ſyllable tranſpired on the ſubject.

Pariſh.	Value.	Stipend.	Surplice Fees.
	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	300	30 0 0	4 10 0
2	280	26 0 0	1 10 0
3	340	50 0 0	1 15 0
4	800*	40 0 0	4 10 0
5	450	30 0 0	2 0 0
6	500	40 0 0	4 15 0
7	300	35 0 0	6 10 0
8	320	30 0 0	1 10 0
9	200	30 0 0	0 2 6
10	300	30 0 0	1 5 0
11	340	24 7 6	2 10 0

Here we have 11 livings of the annual value of 4130*l.* The whole duty is performed for 407*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Now it will be aſked by the man of independency, does the payment of 3722*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for eaſe (and I had almoſt ſaid for indolence) aſſiſt the cauſe of Religion? Conſider this well! In numerous dioceſes the Curates' Act has not operated. The mournful neglect to provide for the curates is of the utmoſt ill conſequences. Their poverty has produced very unpleaſant effects. Many a time have I heard the freeholder complaining of that law which obliges him to pay tithe to a non-reſident incumbent, who, whilſt he carries off hundreds from the pariſh, leaves behind him a worthy curate with 40 or 50*l.* a year." "I am now writing not from my head, but from my heart. During a reſidence of many years in the county, I have been particularly attentive to church affairs. I have found an ill-natured world calumniating the clergy at large. I have been honoured with the perſonal acquaintance of many, from the biſhop to the curate. I have found in them good heads and good hearts. Still all is not right. The influence of religion is diminiſhing; the volume of ſacred inſtructions has ceaſed to be conſidered the guide of our ways and the guardian of our virtue. It is conſulted on momentous and important occaſions only, ſince the daily engagements of which the greater part of human life is compoſed diſclaim its authority. In exchange for religion, a ſuperfluous ſyſtem of morality, and an ideal ſyſtem of honour, have been ſubſtituted, which in the minds of ſome, from whoſe memories the more early impreſſions of ſcriptural doctrine and phraſeology are not totally effaced, may for a while be ſufficient to preſerve the ſemblance of decency. The various claſſes of diſſenters are augmenting. Their meeting-houſes are crowded, while our churches are near-

* Double duty.

ly

ly deſerted. All theſe things are againſt us These are truths too apparent to eſcape the eye of a common obſerver. Miſtake me not, I do not throw the odium on yourſelves always, though your negligence has been acceſſary to theſe effects. The ſpirit of the times and the pride of learning have combined againſt you. Under ſuch circumſtances you are called upon to exert yourſelves with double vigilance. The regular and cheerful diſcharge of your duty will bring back many to the pale of the Church, and prove more effectual than every argument. But, ſhould the world ſtill only behold you with indifference; ſhould they ſtill fancy your preferments are uſed *merely as worldly poſſeſſions*; ſhould they have reaſon to imagine that the duties of your office are a burthen on you; their ſentiments will remain unfavourable; their diſapprobation will become diſguſt; they will continue to uſe every effort to calumniate; nor will they ceaſe, till they ſhall have overthrown your lonely fabric. Under a conviction which has alarmed me, and a perſuaſion that you may yet regain every degree of favour and of approbation your warmeſt advocates can wiſh, I have written theſe pages. Let me adjure you by your deareſt intereſts, by every thing you venerate, to reflect coolly and diſpaſſionately on the parts you are ſuſtaining in the theatre of the world. "Aſſiſt the ſinking cauſe of Religion; ſet about it ere it be too late. Remember the melancholy ſcenes which have occurred in a ſiſter kingdom. Even there, it is poſſible, had the clergy rendered themſelves uſeful, whatever convulſions might have befallen the ſtate, the people had ſtill held their perſons and property inviolate."

After all that the author has heard for and againſt tythes, and the plans propoſed for aboliſhing them, he heſitates not to offer this concluſion: "If church preferment were more equally diſtributed; if the incumbent were to reſide in his pariſh, live familiarly with his neighbours, rendering them all the kind offices he would be enabled to render them; or, where this could *abſolutely* not be accompliſhed, were to fix a curate in his pariſh with a handſome ſalary, a man of humanity, a gentleman; the complaints which are now increaſing would gradually ſubſide; we ſhould find the clergy reſpected by thoſe who are now their enemies, revered by their neighbours, and conſidered by us all as an ornament and beneficial prieſthood."

How much is it to be wiſhed this letter ſhould be ſeen by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, by all his brethren, and by all the members of the Legiſlature!

20. *A Sermon preached in the Pariſh Churches of* Wormingfield *and* Boxted, Eſſex, *on Sunday, April* 29, 1798, *to perſuade the Congregations to form themſelves into military Aſſociations and Companies of Pioneers for the Defence of the Country. By* R. A. Ingram, *B. D. fellow of* Queen's College, Cambridge, *and Curate of* Wormingfield *and* Boxted, *publiſhed at the requeſt of ſeveral of the Pariſhioners.*

FROM Neh. iv. 14, the author inculcates the duty of defending our country; and gives a fair and brief ſtatement of the cauſe we were lately engaged in, and the diſingenuous conduct of our enemies.

21. *Subſtance of an Addreſs to a parochial Meeting held at* Chiſwick, *in the County of* Middleſex, *on* Tueſday, Feb. 20, 1798, *to conſider the Propriety of a voluntary Contribution for the Defence of the Country. By Sir* C. W. Rouſe Boughton, *Bart. M. P. Chairman of the Meeting.*

THE Baronet ably developes the views of the late Directory; and excites his hearers to the moſt animated exertions againſt them, and not to be terrified by French menaces.

22. *The Rules and Regulations of* Caſtle Eden Friendly Society, *with Extracts from the Proceedings, &c.; to which are added explanatory Notes and Obſervations. By* Michael Searth, *Steward of that Society. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, with a View to facilitate ſimilar Eſtabliſhments.*

WE recommend this deſign and execution, and the preface by Mr. Burdon.

23. *Unanimity the beſt Defence of civil and religious Liberty; a Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Andrew, Holboro, *on* Sunday, April 29, 1798. *By* Henry-George Watkins, *A. M. Joint Curate of the ſaid Pariſh, Lecturer of* St. Bartholomew the Great, *and Evening Preacher at* St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt.

THIS diſcourſe from Mark iii. 24, publiſhed at the requeſt of ſome of his hearers in a haſty form, which its author would have avoided, calls for all our

our candour. We heartily join with him in this paragraph (p. 19): "Whether the lowering cloud be permitted to burſt over this Iſland, or whether the providence of God make uſe of a revived unanimity among ourſelves as the inſtruments of diſperſing it, in either caſe we hope it will have a profitable effect on our morals and our hearts."

24. *A Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church of* Towceſter, *at the triennial Viſitation of the Right Reverend Father in God* Spencer *Lord Biſhop of* Peterborough, *on* Saturday, June 16, 1798: *By* Ralph Churton, *M.A. Rector of* Middleton Cheney, Northamptonſhire, *and late Fellow of* Brazenoſe College, Oxford.

FROM 2 Tim. ii. 15, the preacher ſhews the duty of Chriſtian miniſters to teach rightly the word of truth, defined by St. Paul repeatedly to be faith and charity, faith and a good conſcience, the myſtery of faith on a pure conſcience, the words of faith and of good doctrine, the words of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt and the doctrine which is according to godlineſs. He oppoſes to this modern evangelical or goſpel preaching as it is called. After pointing out the duty of a Chriſtian miniſter, this ſerious and apoſtolic preacher adverts to the preſent awful ſcene of things, and the predicted perſecution and death of the witneſſes of truth, one of the greateſt myſteries in the holy word of prophecy; and thus concludes: "The adverſaries of our order, the avowed enemies of religion, bear in their own proceedings ſtrong teſtimony to the utility of our profeſſion and the efficacy of our labours. Banded together in their dark conclaves by teſts of impiety, they delegate emiſſionaries of ſedition, who preach treaſon againſt Government, and apoſtacy from Chriſt; and are not deterred in their machinations of miſchief, their career of iniquity, though they confeſs it may require many years or even ages to *regenerate* the world agreeably to their wiſhes. They have the inherent wickedneſs of the human heart and the reſtleſs malignity of evil ſpirits to forward their deſigns. You carry a meſſage which is fraught with the peace, the order, the comfort of this world; and inſures everlaſting happineſs in the next. The holy angels miniſter with you in the work of ſalvation; and God himſelf beholds you, and will reward your labours. Study to ſhew thyſelf approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be aſhamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

25. *Prophetiæ de Septuaginta Hebdomadis apud* Danielem *Explicatio: quam reverendo admodum in Chriſto Patri* Beilbeio *Epiſcopo, cæteroque Clero Londinenſi, Concione ad eos habita in Æde* D. Alphægii, 12° Maii, *A.D.* 1801, *propoſitam, eorum Hortatu in lucem edit* Johannes Moore, *LL. B. Collegii de* Sion *Præſes. Adjiciuntur ad calcem Notæ, in quibus juſtius tractantur quædam & illuſtrantur.*

GREAT difference of opinion has prevailed among commentators reſpecting the meaning and ſcope of the prophecy, which is the ſubject of this diſcourſe; on which the learned and ingenious author has ventured, as others have done before him, to think for himſelf. He ſubmits, with becoming diffidence, the concluſions which he has drawn, and the circumſtances to which he thinks the prophecy alludes, and whereby its completion appears to him fulfilled, to the judgment of the inquiſitive. And it appears before us publiſhed by deſire of the learned prelate and the enlightened body, to whom it was delivered from the pulpit.

Rejecting thoſe chronological diſquiſitions which have perplexed inſtead of ſatisfying the inquiring mind, his attempt is directed to the inveſtigation of the intention of the prophecy "*Vaticinii mentem*;" and the force and meaning of thoſe words in which it was declared, "*vim vocum ipſarum quibus enuntiatum eſt.*"

The beginning of the Seventy Weeks, from the time that the prophecy was declared that Jeruſalem ſhould be rebuilt, Mr. M. takes to be in the twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes, who, affected by the ſorrow, and ſubdued by the intreaties of Nehemiah, ſent him to rebuild the city, and to repair its walls.

Seventy Weeks, or according to the general computation 490 years, are appointed for the completion of great events to come upon the people of the Jews, and upon the Holy City. Among which there can be no doubt of ſome having come to paſs ſubſequent to the death of our Saviour; and ſome were cotemporary with, if not poſterior to, the deſtruction of Jeruſalem.

Sin was expiated, and "everlaſting righteouſneſs" brought in, when Chriſt, by

by the sacrifice of himself once made, took away the sin of the world; then was the "most Holy anointed, when He, the High Priest of good things to come, entered into the sanctuary not made with hands, but into the true tabernacle, into Heaven itself, there to appear before God for us.—But whether the Jews then filled up the measure of their sins and iniquities appears by no means certain, since St. Paul, in his First Epistle to the Thessalonians, accuses them of adding other crimes to that of crucifying the Lord; that they had not only killed the Lord Jesus and his prophets, but persecuted the apostles. But not all things, which were foretold by the prophets, received their completion at the death of our Lord, for many circumstances, which ensued subsequent to his death, had respect to his glorification; such as, his ascension, the various gifts of the Holy Ghost, the diffusion of the gospel, and the calling of the Gentiles."

But, if by the "*vision*" and "*prophecy*" are meant, not the prophecies delivered to the fathers, but *(quod mihi magis placet,* says Mr. M.) the books of the New Testament; then we understand that they were sealed, when St. John closed his Gospel, and put the seals to the sacred volume; to which it was so ordered by Providence that nothing foreign or spurious might be added.

Upon mature consideration of these events Mr. M. thinks, that the 490 years extended to something beyond the overthrow of the Jewish Nation.

This opinion is corroborated by the following words of the angel, wherein the epithet *Prince* is subjoined to the name Messiah; and which epithet is appropriate to Jesus; not indeed when he assumed the humanity, and appeared in the form of a servant, when he was treated with innumerable indignities, and at last condemned to an ignominious death; but to Him now in possession of the Kingdom above, where he sits invested with all power in Heaven and Earth, and is ready to avenge himself upon his enemies.

Of the period from which the Seventy Weeks are to be numbered, and of this division into *Seven, Sixty-two Weeks*, and *One Week*, Mr. M. speaks as follows: "The *Seventy* Weeks began in the 20th year of Artaxerxes. Nehemiah departs for his country, and happily completes the work permitted him to accomplish, within six months; which work being done with prudence, vigour, and success, the '*times*' cannot be called '*troublous.*'

"To any one, therefore, seeking another explanation, and attentively considering the import of the Hebrew text, the verb נחרבה, by which the event is declared by the angel, will admit of a sense which imports *destroying* and *making desolate, i.e.* תשוב ונבנה, *revertetur & iterum desolabitur.*

"And when we reflect on our Lord's prediction, of the final destruction of Jerusalem, and with what dire distress he threatened that devoted city, who will not acknowledge," says Mr. M. "that the interpretation which I propose quadrates with the events foretold in the prophecy, that 'the street and the wall shall be destroyed again in troublous times?" *(To be continued.)*

Foreign Literary Intelligence.

THE second and third volumes of the Leipsic edition of Strabo, 1798 and 1801*, have come to our hands. The original editor, *Siebenkees*, dying when he had got only to the seventh book, the work devolved on C. H. Tzschucke, joint rector *(conrector)* of the electoral school of Misna, who to the labours of his predecessor has added marginal corrections by Reinesius in Casaubon's first edition; others by Scaliger in that of Xylander at Vienna; a few by Meursius in the second of Casaubon; those of Cyriacus Anconitanus in a copy at Leyden; quotations by the old scholiasts and grammarians, particularly Eustathius; all former editions. Guarini's Latin translation from an original MS. to which version Aldus is reported by Matthæi to have accommodated his Greek edition. But his most interesting addition is the ample collation of the Moscow MS. which had not come to the knowledge of Siebenkees, but which he received from the Dresden library†. The text in this new edition is to be followed by an ample commentary, in which the geography and mathematical parts will be illustrated by Aug. Frid. Leidicke, professor of mathematicks in this university. The last volume will contain a Lexicon and copious Index, and a

* See vol. LXVII. p. 1052.

† The Moscow MS. does not supply the hiatuses, particularly in book VII. and has many marks of incorrectness: yet it corrects many imperfect erroneous passages, and gives many more perfect and correct readings.

memorial

memorial on Strabo, such as this editor prefixed to his edition of Eutropius.

After the publication of the second volume the editor was accidentally afflicted with such a complaint in his eyes that he had almost given over the undertaking, but by a fortunate recovery was enabled to re-pursue it with the additional aid of Brequigni's collation of the Paris MS. which in general agrees with the Moscow MS. and which Brequigni gave an account of in the History of the Academy of Inscriptions, vol. XXXVIII. p. 52, and in the Preface to his edition of Strabo, now finally given up, which he intended to render conformable to it, it being of the 13th century, written in the East, and given by Maurocordato to Sevigny, who collected MSS. for Louis XV. The slight scholia of Cyriacus Anconitanus, who lived in the time of Gemistius Pletho, which the bookseller recovered on the death of Ruhnkenius. The various readings of Card. Bessarion's MS. at Venice, transcribed after the seventh book by James Morell. The readings of Gem. Pletho on Thessaly and the islands from a Vienna MS. Other collations from the electoral library at Dresden; others from four Medicean MSS.; a few from the first in the "Varia Geographica" of Gronovius, whose papers were bought by auction by Ruhnkenius, and a full collation of this and the other three MSS.

In the Preface to the second volume our editor expresses a wish that, by obtaining Brequigni's materials, now *his* edition is given up, the present may in some degree satisfy the anxious expectation of the *Oxford* edition, raised by the care and application of *Fawkener*, whose materials and tardy progress lead the world to expect a correct edition*.

That charming poem, the *Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius*, has been again published at Leipsic by Christian Daniel Beck, illustrated with a Latin translation, Greek scholia, notes, and index, vol. I. 1797. The MSS. of this work are:

One at the Rheidegger library at Wratislaw, 1488.

Four in the Vatican; one of the 13th, one of the 15th century.

Five at Paris; two of the 15th century.

One of the 15th century in Cardinal Zelada's library at Rome.

These are all derived from two principal copies.

Of printed copies the first is that a *Florence*, 1496, 4to, in capitals, with the Greek scholia in smaller types. Though it is not known what MS. it was printed from, it bears no marks of having been corrected by conjecture*.

2. By Aldus, 1521, 8vo, with scholia at the end.

3. Paris, 1541, without the scholia.

4. Francfort, 1546, with the first four books in Latin, by Hartung.

5. Basil, with Rotmar's Latin metrical version, which was printed separately 1572. This edition follows 2 and 4.

6. By Henry Stephens, a Geneva, 1574, 4to. Greek, with arbitrary alterations of the Paris text from the Florentine and Aldus.

7. In Lectius's "Corpus Poetarum Græcorum," Genev. 1606, fol.

8. Hoelzlin's, at Leyden, 1641, 8vo, with scholia and notes, and a wretched Latin translation, totally different from the true meaning.

9. Shaw's, at Oxford, 1777, 2 vols. 4to, follows Hoelzlin's text and Hartung's translation. Upon the suggestion of the Bibliotheca Critica, Amstierd. I. iii. p. 113, that many notes of Arnald, Pierson, and Ruhnkenius, had been omitted, Shaw published a new edition in 2 vols. 8vo, 1779, with these notes and those of Toup; but the Italian translator is not satisfied with it.

10. Brunck, Strasb. 1780, 8vo. from 8 MSS. most of them never before collated.

11. A literal Italian translation and edition, by Card. Flangini, 1794, 4to, with plates of coins, monuments, &c. and a map of the voyage.

It was translated into German hexameter by Bodmer, Turic. 1779; and into English by Green, 1780, 2 vols. 8vo; and Fawkes, 1780, 8vo.

Brunck had omitted many lines as spurious or transposed. Those of doubtful authority are inclosed in hooks in this edition. The Latin translation is revised and corrected, and Shaw's *Index Verborum* a little altered in arrangement. In the second volume will follow the Greek scholia, corrected and illustrated as to mythology and antiquity by a Latin commentary, and another critical Latin commentary on the language and composition.

* "Et Straboni nunc impensa opera, cum suum abjecerit Brequiginius, aliquo modo desiderium subpleat quod Oxoniensi editione injecit cura *Fawkeneri*, quem plura et ampliora adpositurum esse ut speretur facierunt adparatus undique congesti moræque diuturnioris opportunitas."

* "Non me deprehendisse medium, vestigia correcta ingenii ope scripturæ.

SONNET

SONNET TO MISS SEWARD,
Occasioned by her beautiful Sonnets.

"——*haud passibus æquis.*" VIRG.

YES—I have heard, when silence rul'd the hour,
While placid sail'd the silver Moon along,
Lorn Philomel tune her even-song,
And exercise her sweetly-varied power
Of melody: but in the Muses bower,
Tun'd soft to woe, or rais'd sublime and strong, [tongue,
Notes more harmonious flow from SEWARD'S
And on the soul, diviner influence shower.
Not Petrarch, in his "love-devoted vale,"
So sweetly hymn'd the mistress of his soul,
As Anna sings, when tender thoughts assail, [control.
And sorrowing fondness proves its high
And, when thy beauties, Nature, she portrays,
The raptur'd bosom swells with silent praise.

ROBERT FARREN CHEETHAM.

*** To the former Productions of THOMAS ROBINSON*, the infant bard, we add the following, with the most perfect assurance that they are genuine and unaltered by any other pen but his own.

The first was written when the author was only aged eight years and three months, and is addressed to an eminent physician at Lisburn in the North of Ireland, who by his very humane and unremitted attendance saved the lives of the author, and of his father and mother, when they all lay at the point of death with a putrid fever; and he even removed the little boy, that he might be more carefully nursed, to his own house. These lines were the effusions of his own spontaneous gratitude. EDIT.

To Dr. CRAWFORD,
On his Attention to the Author when ill of a dangerous Fever.

By THO. ROBINSON, jun.

AGAIN on Fancy's wings I fly,
Again I strike the trembling lyre:
Thousands are born and thousands die,
Yet few can feel poetic fire.

To rosy health like cheerful day
By thee restor'd, my fancy tries
Once more to wake th' Aonian lay;
To thee, thro' whom I view the skies.

When grim Contagion, breathing death,
And Pestilence together flew,
And Fever, fierce as Auster's breath †,
Glares like a meteor thro' the sky;

Thou, as of old the healing God ‡,
Fling'st thy benevolence around;
Thou driv'st woe with iron rod;
Mak'st sorrow fly wherever found.

May Blessing crown thy calm retreat,
Thy Life may every power defend,
While I, in Learning's sacred seat §,
Can ne'er forget my absent Friend!

* See p. 61, where, by mistake of the press, "his Brother's maid" is erroneously printed for "his Mother's maid."

† The South wind.

‡ Æsculapius.

On seeing a Picture of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which happened in the Night of June 15, 1794, and totally destroyed the Town of Torré.

BY THE SAME.

HERE Torrérose, here villas once were seen, [green.
And this delightful spot was cloath'd with
Now heaps of cinders all around are spread,
And show'rs of ashes thro' the air are shed;
Far off the flame refulgent darts its rays;
The undulating sea reflects the blaze;
The sulphur'd rock, from earth with fury flung,
Aloft in air is like a meteor hung;
The fiery torrent, rushing down the steep,
Bears flocks and herds and cities to the deep.
Italia trembles at the dreadful roar,
And Naples weeping views her ruin'd shore.

A SONG,
BY THE LATE WILLIAM COWPER.
Not in his printed Works.

THE poplars are fell'd, and adieu to the shade, [colonade!
And the whispering sound of the cool
The winds play no longer, and sing in their leaves, [receives.
Nor the Ouse on his surface their image

Twelve years had elapsed, since I last took a view they grew;
Of my favourite field, and the bank where
When behold, on their sides, in the grass they were laid, [stray'd,
And I sat on the trees under which I had

The black-bird has fought out another retreat, [the heat;
Where the hazels afford him a screen from
And the scene, where his notes have oft charm'd me before, [ditty no more.
Shall resound with his smooth-flowing

My fugitive years are all hast'ning away,
And I must myself lie as lowly as they;
With a turf on my breast, and a stone at my head,
Ere another such grove rises up in its stead.

The change both my heart and my fancy employs,
I reflect on the frailty of man and his joys;
Short-liv'd as we are, yet our pleasures, we see, [than we.
Have a still shorter date, and die sooner

§ The Rev. Dr. Bruce's academy at Belfast, where the Author is now receiving his education.

ELE-

ELEGIAC LINES,

On the Death of the Duke of BEDFORD.

BEDEW'D with tears her eyes, declin'd her head, [dead!
Behold, Britannia mourns her BEDFORD
Bedford! whose heart his Maker's image bore, [more!
Bedford! she cries, my Bedford is no
Cold is that hand, which living gave its pow'r
To raise the wretched in affliction's hour,
Who chang'd to joy the throbbing pangs of grief,
And gave to urgent want his prompt relief;
Who felt within pure friendship's sacred flame,
And prov'd he felt, by acts defying name.
Like showers by night unseen, which bless the land, [hand!
His gifts he render'd, but conceal'd the
Disdain'd to wound the generous heart he lov'd, flow'd;
By making known from whom the bounty
Like the first cause of all, conceals'd he stood,
Blest in the consciousness of doing good.
So passed his life—his Heaven's foretaste below,
Fearless of death, he met the Victor's blow:
In trying torture, his triumphant mind
Soar'd to the Region of his bliss design'd,
One pang alone, his dying moments prov'd,
The thoughts of giving pain to those he lov'd.
The conflict o'er, th' Almighty's fiat given,
His spirit fled, and reach'd its native Heaven.
For virtue, goodness, and for friendship tried, [died!
Thus wept Britannia, when her Bedford

G. S.

LE CHAGRIN ET LA BILE,

CONTE,

Pour lequel on avoit prescrit ces deux rimes à l'Auteur.

LA *bile* est fille du *chagrin*,
Le *chagrin* époux de la *bile*;
Or, sont parens *bile* et *chagrin*,
Puis alliés *chagrin* et *bile*.
C'est ce qui fait que le *chagrin*
Jamais ne se montre sans *bile*,
Et que la *bile* est au *chagrin*
Ce qu'est le *chagrin* à la *bile*.
Mais si la dose du *chagrin*
S'accroît par celle de la *bile*,
Amis, pour vaincre le *chagrin*,
Attaquons-le dans notre *bile*,
Et, pour avoir moins de *chagrin*,
Purgeons quelquefois notre *bile*.

D'après cet exorde *chagrin*,
Où déjà perce un peu de *bile*,
Qui ne croiroit que le *chagrin*,
De ma muse excitant la *bile*,
Sur des vers remplis de *chagrin*
Va, par torrens, verser la *bile*?
Calmez, lecteur, votre *chagrin*,
Mon Apollon n'a point de *bile*;
Et, pour n'avoir point le *chagrin*
Contre lui d'irriter la *bile*,
Il fait sourire le *chagrin*,
Prête des charmes à la *bile*,
Et, sur un Pégase *chagrin*,
Ne fait point chevaucher la *bile*....
— Au fait!... me dit, avec *chagrin*,
Un pédant enclin à la *bile*:
Trop verbeux est votre *chagrin*,
Trop vaniteuse est votre *bile*,
Et de l'ennui naît le *chagrin*
Tout aussi bien que de la *bile*....
— Appaisez-vous, censeur *chagrin*!
Voici mon récit.... Point de *bile*!

Un jour, l'éveillé Sans-*chagrin*,
Rencontrant Fauchette Mobile,
Dont la peau n'étoit de *chagrin*,
Et dont le cœur n'étoit de*bile*,
Oh! dit-il, pour moi quel *chagrin*!
Si n'étois à lui plaire ha*bile*!
Or, pour échapper au *chagrin*,
Il va consulter la Sy*bile*,
Dont l'oracle a pour Sans-*chagrin*
Un caractère indélé*bile*.

O vous! dit-il, dont le *chagrin*
Se peint dans votre air immo*bile*,
Sachez que j'ai nom Sans-*chagrin*,
Que j'aime Fanchette Mo*bile*,
Et dites-moi, peur de *chagrin*
Pour mon humeur gaie et mo*bile*,
Si Fanchette pour Sans-*chagrin*
Vous paroît un parti nu*bile*?
— Allez, repond, d'un air *chagrin*,
La prophétesse mal*habile*,
Votre nom, mon cher Sans-*chagrin*,
Vous rend à l'hymen inha*bile*.
Retenez, dans votre *chagrin*,
Cet arrêt dont l'Amour ju*bile*.
" Le célibat est au *chagrin*
Ce qu'est l'émétique à la *bile*."

Lecteur, dont j'ai fait le *chagrin*,
Et trop peut-être ému la *bile*,
Par l'Apologue un peu *chagrin*
Ou pour mieux dire un peu débi*le*
De Fanchette et de Sans-*chagrin*,
Ah! n'allez pas, dans votre *bile*,
M'accuser contre le *chagrin*
D'un fiel ressemblant à la *bile*!
Moi! pester contre le *chagrin*?
Moi! fulminer contre la *bile*?
Ah! vraiment non! car le *chagrin*
Me donne une peur de la *bile*,
Telle que, crainte de *chagrin*,
Et peu disposée à la *bile*,
Mon ame, à l'aspect du *chagrin*,
Se purge aussitôt de la *bile*.

BANIER.

THE DESERTED COTTAGE.

CLOSE to that blooming hawthorn hedge,
That skirts the neighbouring wood,
That heap of ruins marks the spot,
Where Dorah's cottage stood.

Those

Thoſe walls o'er which the woodbine grew
Are mouldering away;
That ſtraw-thatch'd roof the vine o'erſpread
Fills up the footpath way.

On yonder bench, half hid by weeds,
In Summer evenings cool,
The aged Dorah turned her wheel,
Or comb'd the fleecy wool.

Great was her ſkill round Chriſtmas ale,
To cheat the gloomy night,
With many a tale of midnight elves,
And ghoſts clad all in white.

With her, alas! our paſtime's gone,
With her our mirth is fled;
No tales have we around the fire,
No dance now ſhe is dead.

To thread the ring, and run the maze,
When dancers us'd to tread,
And the young village ſporters met
On yonder flow'ry mead.

Although with age and palſy lame,
Th' unſkilful ones ſhe taught;
She ſat chief miſtreſs of the game,
Directing at each fault.

"Forgive my tears," the ſtranger ſaid,
"My tongue too fondly ſtrays;
Remembrance ſad ſtill loves to tell
The tales of happy days."

Her huſband left, hard-fated man,
To venture on the main,
A helpleſs daughter and a wife,
But ne'er returned again!

A lovely girl young Suſan was,
As eye could wiſh to ſee;
But beauty ſoon became the cauſe
Of all her miſery.

The heir of yonder ſtately hall,
Once riding near this ſpot,
To ſhelter from a ſhow'r of rain
Took refuge in their cot.

Their homely fare ſweet Suſan brought,
The beſt ſhe had to bring;
Freſh butter and new oaten bread,
And water from the ſpring.

And oft at evening, after that,
He'd come to yonder ſtone,
To watch when Dorah went from home,
And Suſan was alone.

Around the ſheep-cote prowls the wolf,
His ſilent watchful way;
Like man againſt the helpleſs bold,
The innocent his prey.

With many a preſent rich and fine,
Enticing things he ſaid;
That Suſan's ſimple heart gave way,
And all her virtue fled.

Array'd in gold and ſilken gown,
Her mother ſhe forgot;
With him ſhe fought the guilty town,
And left her humble cot.

Six long, long years in pain and grief,
Twice widow'd Dorah ſpent;
Nor tale nor tidings e'er could gain,
Or learn where Suſan went.

One evening as we ſat beneath
The ſpreading elm-tree's ſhade,
A tatter'd female croſs'd the heath,
And towards the cottage made.

Sickly ſhe ſeem'd, and pale as death,
The tears run down her cheek;
She wav'd her hand, as if to ſay
I have not pow'r to ſpeak.

No flowers around her cold grave grow,
And yet, more ſtrange to tell,
No greenſward grows upon the ſpot,
Where wretched Suſan fell.

And oft at midnight mournful ſounds
Are heard along the green;
And oft her pale ghoſt glides the heath,
By all the village ſeen.

MOSKOS.

ELEGIAC SONNET,

Intended for the Tomb of that excellent Man, the late JOHN CARTIER *, Eſq.
Of Bedgbury Park, Goudhurſt, Kent.
By AMBROSE PITMAN, Eſq.

WHATE'ER imagination fondly *feigns*
Of fabled virtue—viſionary worth,
Within this tomb reſt the rever'd remains
Of one—who *realiz'd* them from his birth.

From earlieſt youth to life's declining day,
To him the *will*—as well as *pow'r*—was giv'n;
The gift he exercis'd with modeſt ſway,
As the vicegerent of all-ſeeing Heav'n.

Tears of regret in ſympathy we give,
Since ſuch ſuperior excellence muſt die;
Yet dear to memory wilt thou ever live,
Bleſt ſhade! whoſe meed is immortality.
A life, like thine, O Cartier! honorably ſpent,
Raiſes by worth and virtue the beſt monument.

SONNET

TO THE NECKINGER-MILL.

HAIL, nobleſt offspring of invention's brain,
That ever came the humble bard to cheer,
Nor him alone, but eke the pamphleteer,
Great ſource of pleaſure to the ſcribbling train.
Critics deſpond, your labours now are vain;
No more your dreaded cenſures ſhall I fear,
Prophetic greetings warble on my ear,
Though now you die, you ſoon ſhall live again.

Grind on, ſweet Mill, and ever may thy power
Of renovation thrive, from envy free,
Yet whilſt thou doſt thy letter'd food devour [bark of tree;
With chopp'd ſtraw mix'd perchance, or
I think, ah me! in ſad or ſportive hour,
How many a fair white ſheet I've black'd for thee.

V.

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* See p. 183.

ON

ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

Inscribed to P. Butler Esq. *of* South Carolina.
By his Friend R. Baillie.

SAY, does the cane with sweetness overflow,
To doom a free-born race to endless woe?
Or shall the free and bounteous gift of God,
Through our misuse, become an iron rod,
To scourge our brethren, ravish'd from their shore, [deplore?
While they their country, friends, and fate
It shocks the sense! shall an enlighten'd state
Permit such violence, avarice, and hate,
'Gainst Afric's sons, whom guiltless we enslave, [brave,
Though born by nature generous, free, and
As we who boast of charity's pure flame?
Oh, we possess it not, yet court the name!
Like hypocrites, Heav'n's mercy we invoke,
Yet on a brother's neck impose the yoke.
Just cause of spoil! his birth a Southern clime,
His sable colour the imputed crime.
Curs'd traffick! let us, from this moment, swear [dear,
Never to force, what Nature holds most
Parent from child, and husband from the wife, [life.
Endearments meant by Heav'n to sweeten
Is this philanthropy, the nation's boast?
Indignant she has fled from Britain's coast
To climes where Nature rules th' untutor'd mind,
Free from base art, or treachery refin'd.
Is this the Gospel doctrine we are taught?
And its pure precepts shall we set at naught,
For thee, O Luxury, our guilt and bane?
To check thy progress e'en Religion's vain;
When conscience pleads not, in so just a cause,
How little may we hope from human laws!
Suppose a conqueror should our land invest
With hostile troops, like locusts from the East;
Suppose us vassals to his wasting sword,
Subdu'd, imprison'd, and the law his word;
Torn from each comfort which we hold most dear,
Our tears rejected, and despis'd our pray'r;
Behold his fleet triumphant on the main,
Ready to take, and traffick us for gain;
See us expell'd from our fond native lands,
Fetter'd and gall'd by unrelenting hands,
Embark'd and crowded into tainted air,
No choice but patience, and no hope but pray'r;
Contagion rages with her dismal train,
In this dread hour all human help how vain! [sweep,
Disease and death now half our numbers
How happy those committed to the deep!
But the survivers how shall we deplore!
Condemn'd to dig the mine, and seek the ore;
Bewitching dross! which often makes mankind [find!
Slaves, who possess it, more than those who
See us transported to some foreign land,
Perhaps Peru, or Afric's burning sand;
There merciless task-masters their hands imbrue
In bloody stripes till we our toils renew:
The more they gain, the more would avarice crave:
No ray of comfort but the peaceful grave!
In this distress, how cry to Heav'n's high throne?
How sue for mercy? mercy we had none
When like occasion put it in our pow'r
Comfort to give, and oil and wine to pour
Into the griev'd and deeply-wounded heart;
In all its suff'rings, then, we took no part;
How righteous this, if Scripture we believe,
That measure which we *give*, shall we *receive*.
This awful sentence shall it not restrain
Our mad career, and damp our thirst for gain? [controul?
Can neither Heav'n nor earth this thirst
Oh, what are worlds to an immortal soul!
Shall we, for gold, the truest bliss forego?
For gold forbid congenial blood to flow
Towards a suffering brother bound in chains
Which we fast rivet to augment his pains?
On such a scene, sure every heart must feel,
Where sympathy and soft compassion dwell,
Alike with thee whose candour would embrace
On one wide circle the whole human race;
Whose liberal mind, and kind compassion'd soul,
Alive to nature, comprehends the whole;
And man of every country and degree,
Like the Samaritan, is kin to thee;
Still ready to dispense thy wine and oil,
Want the distinction, and not birth, or soil.

Composed in Islington Church.

HEAR ye who wish true wisdom to obtain,
And ye who hope true happiness to gain;
Who seek for truth, and error strive to shun, [Son,
Who worship God, and who adore his
And own a Mystic Trinity in one:
Within these sacred walls (the porch of Heav'n)
Are honours, praises, adorations giv'n,
And heav'n-taught truths in eloquence reveal'd;
Nor are the councils of our God conceal'd.
Here Christianity's bright beams display
The glorious regions of eternal day;
A Gaskin preaches! silence fills the space,
And admiration brightens ev'ry face;
A flame seraphic burns in ev'ry heart,
Which *pure* Religion can alone impart;
With veneration ev'ry bosom glows,
And ev'ry soul with gratitude o'erflows
To God, for such a Champion in his cause;
Whose bright example proves his sacred laws
Were giv'n to be obey'd.—Father of Heav'n!
Long may thy servant to our pray'rs be giv'n!
Long may he live thy sacred truths to teach,
While Paul at *Athens* seems again to preach.

H.

LINES, *inscribed on a Monument erected to the Memory of* DR. SMALL, *in a sequester'd Grove, at* Soho, *near* Birmingham.

[From the elegant pen of Dr. DARWIN.]

YE gay and young, who, thoughtless of your doom,
Shun the disgustful mansions of the dead,
Where melancholy broods o'er many a tomb,
Mouldering beneath the yew's unwholesome shade;

If chance ye enter these sequester'd groves,
And day's bright sunshine for a while forego,
Oh, leave to Folly's cheek the laugus and loves,
And give one hour to philosophic woe!

Here, while no titled dust, no sainted bone,
No lover weeping over beauty's bier,
No warrior frowning in historic stone,
Extorts your praises, or requests your tear.

Cold Contemplation leans her aching head,
On human woe her steady eye she turns,
Waves her meek hand, and sighs for science dead,
For Science, Virtue, and for SMALL, she mourns.

IDYLLIUM TO MIRTH.

HASTE thee Nymph, Contentment's child,
Offspring of a parent mild,
Blightsome Mirth, O come, advance,
Hither lead thy festive dance.
Let the graces of thy train,
Hither keep their cheerful reign;
Let them bring their flowing treasures,
Lasting joys, and soothing pleasures.
Spirits jocund as the May,
Ever sportive, ever gay,
Bring each sweet alluring wile
Every unsuspicious smile,
Such as banish surly care,
Such as bid the passions, e'er
In the breast unalter'd flow,
Such as smooth the angry brow;
Such as glow with chaste desire,
Purest Virtue, Fancy's fire.
These O give, and something more,
From thy ever golden store,
Give thy sweetness to the heart
All its candour to impart,
Let it feel each ardent flame
Lighted by sweet Friendship's name.
Let it taste without alloy;
Every social virtuous joy
Then every pleasure here on earth
Will to thy op'ning charms give birth.
Haste then, Nymph, unto my cell,
For with thee I mean to dwell;
Thou o'er me shalt ever sway,
Thee, O I thee, I will obey.
For why should I now gloomy be?
Life was surely made for me.

Since all trouble is design'd
But a frolic of the mind,
We shall find, where'er we go,
Comfort in each path doth flow.

If we look around we see
Crowds more wretched far than we,
Who from poverty or pain
Raise the sorrow-stricken strain.
Never let us then repine,
While'st we share thy look benign,
For if to thee we give each care,
O Mirth, we never can despair.

Come then, goddess ever bright,
Fill each bosom with delight,
Let us, let us, e'er be free,
Courting thee and Jollity.
Ever now direct our will
With thy sweet enchanting skill,
For if thou such joys can give,
Mirth, with thee I mean to live.

J—— B——.

TO A MUCH-BELOVED FRIEND.

TO thee, whose young and polish'd brow
The wrinkling hand of sorrow spares;
Whose cheeks, bestrew'd with roses, know
No channel for the tide of tears;
To thee yon abbey dark and lone *,
Where ivy chains each mouldering stone
That nods o'er many a Martyr's tomb,
May cast a formidable gloom,
Yet some there are, who free from fear
Could wander thro' the cloisters drear,
Could rove each desolated isle,
Tho' midnight thunders shook the pile;
And with undaunted firmness view
The flashes of the lightning's blue.
But such terrific charms as these
You ask not; your ingenuous mind
The fainter forms of sadness please;
Your sorrows are of softer kind.
Thro' the still valley oft you stray;
Rapt in some strain of pensive Gray.
On rapture's plume your much-lov'd name shall fly,
"The muse forbids the virtuous man to die†."

L. NOSILLAM.

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* The abbey here alluded to is the venerable and thought-creating abbey of Glastonbury.

† ——Dignum laude virum
Musa vetat mori. HORACE.

*** We are desired to inform our readers, that the verses in our last Magazine p. 157, *On the Death of the late Marquis of Downshire*, were written by WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, the self-educated youth, whose other poetical effusions have occasionally appeared in our pages. They were first printed immediately after the Marquis's death in the Belfast News Letter, October 16, 1801, and were a spontaneous tribute of respect from the author, who was born in a part of his Lordship's estate, named Liftullycurran on the 19th March, 1781; altho' he now resides in the adjoining lands of Magherabeg, belonging to the Bishop of Dromore. This information has been sent us, unknown to this ingenious youth, who is utterly unconscious that his talents have excited so much attention. EDIT.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 5.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered into the particulars of the eſtimates; and in concluſion moved,

"That it was the opinion of the Committee, that a ſum, not exceeding 2,000,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the debt of the Navy.

"That it was the opinion of the Committee, that a ſum, not exceeding 1,847,174l. be granted to his Majeſty, for the extraordinaries of the Army, incurred in the year 1801, and not provided for by Parliament."

Mr. *Robſon* animadverted on various items in expences, and the manner of making up theſe accounts.

Mr. *Vanſittart* defended the mode in which the accounts were made up, which was ſtrictly conformable to official uſage; and combated, at ſome length, the obſervations of Mr. Robſon.

Mr. *Jones* ſupported the remarks of Mr. Robſon. After which the queſtion was put, and the reſolutions agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 8.

The Earl of *Carliſle* roſe to inquire of Miniſters the deſtination of the French fleet which had failed under Admiral Gantheaume, and which report had deſtined to the Eaſt Indies?

Lord *Hobart* anſwered, that Miniſters were fully apprized of the expedition from Breſt, and prepared to prevent any danger from it. Of the ſailing of the ſquadron under Admiral Gantheaume, they had no official intimation, nor could they officially ſay that it had ſailed.

In the Commons the ſame day, the report of the Committee of Supply was brought up.

Mr. *Martin* roſe, and, after paying ſome compliments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his paſt merit as Speaker of the Houſe, entered into the items of the report itſelf. The article of 2,500,000l. of Army Extraordinaries, he wiſhed was poſted up in every market-place in the kingdom; if it were a juſt and true account, it might caution the Houſe from a readineſs to embark in ſuch wars as that now terminated; if it was not juſt, every item of it ought to undergo the ſtricteſt examination. He diſclaimed the idea of continental wars; and, declaring his general wiſh to ſupport the preſent miniſter, felt himſelf bound to withhold that ſupport on the preſent occaſion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that the items objected to were not yet before the Houſe, and therefore conſidered the objection of the Hon. Gentleman as precipitate. He alſo wiſhed that the account ſhould be publiſhed in every market-town, but with ſuch comments as ſhould be appropriate to it, not with thoſe of the Hon. Gentleman. Cauſes, which he had ſtated in the Houſe, had occaſioned an unexpected increaſe of at leaſt 3-fourths of the extraordinary expence of the Army and Navy. On other heads of it, there had been ſavings as unexpected. However, when the accounts themſelves came before the Houſe, it would be the proper time to inveſtigate the particulars of them; and he avowed his readineſs to meet the Hon. Gentleman in every point.

Mr. *Tierney*, obſerving on the mode of proceeding under the late adminiſtration, by which the money was firſt voted, and afterwards accounted for, and the eſtimates in which had, by a wonderful fatality, always come within a few thouſands of the ſum received, could not help objecting to the account now preſented, and in particular ſpecified the charge for coals ſent to Gibraltar. He wiſhed that, inſtead of the dates of bills being inſerted in the account, the dates of the ſervices for which theſe bills had been drawn had been ſet forth, in order that the Houſe might ſee whether the expence had been incurred during the late or the preſent adminiſtration.

This mode Mr. *Steele* ſtated as impoſſible in the execution.

Explanations took place ſeverally from Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Steele*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Mr. *Nicholls* approved of the conduct of the preſent miniſters.

Mr. *W. Dundas* roſe to vindicate the character of the late ones: he ſaid, that in giving to his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Pitt) the character of incorruptible integrity, he was certain he ſhould be ſupported by the opinion of 99 out of 100. He aſſerted the neceſſity of the late war, and in particular dwelt on the expediency of the expedition to Egypt, on which the late Sir R. Abercromby had expreſſed an opinion, that "the firſt blow was deciſive on that point, and that, though it was the firſt of aſſault, it was the laſt of conteſt and of victory."

A very deſultory converſation between Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Yorke*, and Mr. *Robſon*, enſued, and was interrupted by the *Speaker*.

The reſolutions were then agreed to.

The Houſe went into a Committee of Ways and Means: a reſolution was paſſed that 2,100,000l. be raiſed on Exchequer bills.

Mr. *Charles Wynne* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of 32 Geo. II. and ſome ſubſequent acts, by which debtors were entitled to receive a ſmall allowance

lowance while in prison. By the first of these acts, none whose debt exceeded 100l. were entitled to the relief; the sum was by other acts extended to 300l. His object in the bill he meant to move for was, to extend this relief to all debtors, whatever the amount of their debt might be. The next object was, to compel men possessing property, and who preferred living in a prison, and spending their fortunes there, to the payment of their just debts, to give up their property to their creditors.—Leave given.

February 2.

For this day's proceedings, see p. 176.

February 10.

On the meeting of the House, the *Master of the Rolls* addressed the clerk; and, after a handsome compliment to the late Speaker, proposed CHARLES ABBOT, Esq. as his successor.

Mr. *Baker* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after remarking that in better times it was the practice to choose a Speaker from the landed interest, proposed Mr. *Charles Dundas*; and was seconded by Lord *George Cavendish*.

Mr. *Courtenay* also expressed himself of the same opinion.

Mr. *Abbot* made a short speech, expressive of his diffidence in his own abilities; but asserting the firmness of his attachment to the privileges of the House; and declaring, that, should he be elected, his best exertions were at its service.

Mr. *C. Dundas* said, that he felt Mr. Abbot so much more qualified for the office, that he was determined to support him; and avowed his own ambition to be confined to the honour of being a simple, but independent, Member of Parliament.

Mr. *C. M. Ormsby* and Mr. *Archdall* bore testimony to Mr. Abbot's merit while Secretary in Ireland.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw. Mr. Abbot was elected Speaker, and conducted to the chair by the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Baker.

H. OF LORDS.

February 11.

Lord *Minto* took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. *Abbot*, accompanied by a great many members of the House of Commons, was introduced by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hobart, and Lord Walsingham, having previously taken their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners.

Mr. *Abbot* then informed their Lordships, of the House of Commons having proceeded to the election of a Speaker; and that, however inadequate he might be to fulfil the duties of that office, their choice had fallen upon him.

The *Lord Chancellor*, in reply, complimented him upon his capability; and said, that he was authorised to state, that the choice of the House of Commons having fallen upon him met his Majesty's complete approbation.

The Commons then withdrew, and the House adjourned.

The Commons the same day, at three o'clock, were summoned to attend at the bar of the House of Lords. On their return, Mr. *Speaker* informed them, that his Majesty had, by his Lords Commissioners, approved of their election; and he requested their future support.

The bill respecting the sale of Eels was committed.

The bills for Relief of Debtors, and for enlarging the Southern Whale Fishery, were read the first time.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was agreed to, and bills ordered accordingly.

February 12.

The annual account of the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt was presented.

The Exchequer Bills bill was brought up; and the Southern Whale Fishery bill was committed.

Lord *Folkstone* rose to complain of a breach of privilege committed in a news paper called "The True Briton."

This paper had entered into disquisitions on the character and conduct of two Members of the House: he would not, he said, make any specific motion, but leave the matter at large to the direction of the House.

Mr. *Martin* said, that he had read the paragraphs in question, and, as far as they could be supposed to relate to himself, treated them with contempt.

The *Speaker* observed, there was no question before the House; and the next order of the day was of course proceeded on.

H. OF LORDS.

February 15.

Lord *Pelham* brought down a message from his Majesty, to inform the House, "that the provision appointed out of the Civil List for defraying the expences of his household had been found inadequate to support the same; in consequence of which certain debts have been unavoidably incurred, an account of which his Majesty has ordered to be laid before their Lordships; and doubted not but they would adopt such measures as circumstances might require." The message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next; for which day the House was summoned.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Shew*] *Lefevre* presented a petition from the booksellers

booksellers and printers of the cities of London and Westminster. The petition stated, that the business of the petitioners were greatly affected by the additional duty laid on printing paper during the last session of Parliament. That the duty was the more injurious to them, as it fell directly on their capital, and was but slowly repaid by the public. That, when they printed a work, they were obliged to lay in a much greater quantity of paper than was wanted for immediate sale, the whole of which, perhaps, was not sold off for several years: if they printed a smaller number of copies, the price of the copy-right, and the original setting, became so expensive in proportion to the number printed, that each book was rendered considerably dearer—hence the usual sale was greatly diminished. The petitioners were ready to appear before a Committee of the House, and to prove all the allegations in the petition.

Mr. *Shaw Lefevre* moved that the petition do lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that it was by no means his intention to oppose the motion made by his Hon. Friend. Indeed, he wished to see him follow it up with a motion for referring the petition to a Committee, where all its statements might be investigated. He was willing to admit that the petitioners laboured under considerable disadvantages; but whether the evil would be removed by granting the prayer of the petition, was with him a matter of very great doubt.

Mr. *Sheridan* pointed out all the evils described in the petition. Our export trade in books had been completely ruined by this duty. It was a barbarous tax, maliciously levelled against literature and the progress of knowledge. He was well informed that two editions of Shakspeare were now printed at Paris. Books on navigation, and all popular works in English, were printing there; and the American market would now be entirely supplied with English books from France.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* again stated, that he would not object to the motion. He had however expressed his doubts whether a compliance with the prayer of the petition would remedy the evil complained of. The disadvantages under which the booksellers and printers of this country laboured, arose from other circumstances than that pointed out in the petition. He would admit that the late duty had added to the disadvantage, by increasing the price of books; but, upon inquiry, it would be found that this was by no means the main cause of the evil.

Mr. *Shaw Lefevre* gave notice, that he would move to refer the petition to a select Committee on Monday next. The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented a message from his Majesty to the same effect as that delivered to the Lords, and moved that it be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Lord *Folkstone* rose to announce a further breach of privilege in "The True Briton" of Saturday, which had inserted a justification of the paragraph which on Friday he had objected to.

On the motion of Lord *Sheffield*, the gallery was cleared; but Mr. *Sheridan* moved the order of the day, which was carried without a division.

February 16.

A petition from the Board of Agriculture, praying pecuniary aid, and another from the planters, &c. of Grenada and St. Vincent's, praying further time to repay the loan advanced to them by Government, were severally presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar, with petitions for improvements in the Isle of Dogs, for enlarging Smithfield Market, and for completing the improvements at Temple Bar and Snowhill. The Petitions were severally referred to Committees.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, by order of his Majesty, presented several accounts respecting the Civil List, which were ordered to lie on the table.

February 17.

A petition from the Veterinary College, praying aid, was presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the accounts relative to the Civil List be referred to a Committee. He stated that it was 16 years since the present arrangement of the Civil List had taken place, and reminded the House of the great increase of price which had since been experienced, not only in the luxuries, but the very necessaries of life. He wished that the accounts should undergo the most minute scrutiny of a Committee, and after their report should be subjected to a similar investigation by the House.

Mr. *M. Sutton* thought it proper on the present occasion to call the attention of the House to the affairs of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was well known that every Prince of Wales was proprietor of part of the Crown demesnes, as the Duchy of Cornwall, &c.; of course the revenues arising from these demesnes during the minority of his Royal Highness ought to have been secured to him. This, however, was not the case. These funds had been applied to the use of his Majesty's Civil Government, and used for defraying the expences of his Majesty's Civil List; but had not these funds been converted to this purpose, his Majesty would have been under the necessity of applying to Parliament

for at least an equal sum. It was evident, therefore, that the revenues of his Royal Highness had borne a burthen which belonged to the publick.

With respect to the right of the Prince of Wales to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority, he conceived there could now be no manner of doubt. He spoke, not from his own judgment only, but from that of the most eminent legal characters, distinguished for their knowledge of the laws and constitution of their country. He referred in particular to Lord Mansfield, who had given his decided opinion in favour of the right of the Prince of Wales to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority. If the proper documents were before the House, it would appear to every one that this opinion was founded in the strictest justice. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, from the birth of his Royal Highness, in 1762, to his majority in 1783, amounted to nearly 400,000l. Calculating the accumulation of the same fund, and allowing the usual interest, the sum due at the present day would not be less than 900,000l. He knew it might be stated that the expence of his Royal Highness's education, and two small sums advanced from his Majesty's privy purse, ought to be deducted from this claim. These would altogether amount to about 100,000l. There would, therefore, remain due to his Royal Highness at the period of his majority, 300,000l. and at the present moment about 700,000l.

In all the provisions that had at different times been made by Parliament to the Prince of Wales, this claim of his Royal Highness had never been considered. It had never entered into the contemplation of any one that any of the temporary supplies voted to his Royal Highness, for particular purposes, were in lieu of his just claim on the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall.

In the year 1783, when his Royal Highness completed the 21st year of his age, a sum was voted to defray the expences of his establishment. At that time there was more than 300,000l. due to the Prince. In the year 1795, 20,000l. were voted for the expences of his Royal Highness's marriage, and some time after a further sum of 26,000l. was given; but the whole amount of the grants in this way did not much exceed 250,000l. which was considerably less than the nett sum due to his Royal Highness in 1783. In what he had stated to the House he had purposely avoided saying any thing relative to the annual revenue granted to the Prince of Wales. That revenue was certainly quite distinct from the rents of the Duchy of Cornwall; and it would be very hard indeed if the Prince's revenue were diminished in consequence of his claim remaining unpaid. This was a line of conduct which had never been pursued to any former Prince of Wales. In the year 1742, Parliament voted 100,000l. for Frederick Prince of Wales, the grandfather of the present Prince. On that occasion the House came to a resolution expressing that this sum was not voted in lieu of any revenue belonging to his Royal Highness but to enable him to support the dignity of his high situation. In 1787, the present Prince of Wales was allowed 67,000l. and after his marriage 50,000l. a part of which was allotted to the discharge of his debts. He hoped, however, that it would be distinctly understood, that he was not authorised on the part of the Prince of Wales to express any dissatisfaction on account of the present state of his income. He assured the House, that in nothing he had said did he mean to throw any reflection on the late Minister for not settling the claims of his Royal Highness. To ascertain the rights of the Prince of Wales was not the province of a Chancellor of the Exchequer; it was a duty which belonged to Parliament. He professed his readiness to give every aid in his power, should the House be disposed to investigate the claims of his Royal Highness; but at the same time wished that such a measure should be recommended by some member of more weight than he attributed to himself.

Mr. *Fox* expressed his almost total approbation of every thing which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, as well as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Perhaps, in respect to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, there was no blame to be attached any where. The greatest load of his Royal Highness's debts amounted to 75,000l. This was not much, compared with the arrears of the Civil List. If it should be said that this sum was too large, why not apply the same objections to the Civil List? Since the Revolution, one general principle pervaded the conduct of Parliament with regard to the Civil List. The King had an annual provision for life, and in his opinion, if circumstances admitted of or required it, these provisions should undergo an amelioration. The disadvantages in this respect of the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne were, that the dispositions of the Civil List were divided between the Whigs and the Tories. Each contended who should give most, and the Sovereign of course appointed the Ministers accordingly. The Civil List at present should be considered as any other debt; and the same rules which were prescribed to that should also hold good in the case of the Prince of Wales. Part of the arrears of the Civil List had been paid off by Parliament as far back as 1782. Other parts had been paid in 1769 and 1777, and now that his Majesty was more than in the 40th year of his reign, and that the country was aware

aware of the extent of the Civil Liſt expenditure, he thought it right that the debts of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales ſhould be put upon the ſame footing.

Mr. *Pitt* acquieſced in moſt of the principles laid down by the preceding ſpeaker. A proper mode of inquiry, as propoſed by his Right Hon. Friend, ought to be adopted. Until that was inſtituted, it would be in vain for any one to attempt to judge of the amount of the debt. He perfectly acquieſced in the propriety of the King being granted a Civil Liſt eſtabliſhment for life; but at the commencement of every new reign circumſtances may ſo vary as to make that an inadequate proviſion which might have been ſufficient before. However, whatever proportions circumſtances may exact, the proviſion ſhould be always equal to ſupport that ſplendour of the Monarchy, which experience had ſhewn not to be leſs neceſſary to the honour of the Throne than to the ſecurity and intereſts of the people.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved, that a Committee be appointed, with power to adjourn from time to time, any five to be a quorum, and that they do meet to-morrow morning. Ordered.

He then moved, that the ſeveral papers laid before the Houſe, relative to the Civil Liſt, be referred to the ſaid Committee, which was likewiſe ordered.

February 18.

The bill for raiſing 2,100,000l. by loans or Exchequer bills was paſſed.

The Sheriffs of London preſented a petition from the Corporation, repreſenting the expediency of erecting a coal-market, for the more convenient tranſaction of the coal buſineſs between the ſeller and buyer, and for regularly fixing the price of that article. Referred to a Select Committee.

Leave was given to bring in a bill, to empower his Majeſty to cauſe to ceaſe, under certain circumſtances, certain countervailing duties impoſed by the American Treaty Act on American Goods imported into this country; and accounts were ordered of veſſels engaged in the trade with America, diſtinguiſhing Britiſh from Foreign Veſſels.

February 19.

A variety of accounts relative to the Civil Liſt were brought up, and referred to the Committee.

Mr. *Shaw Lefevre* moved for various accounts of the duties on paper for ſeveral years back. Ordered.

On the motion of Mr. *W. Dundas*, leave was given to bring in a bill, to authorize the Eaſt India Company to make their ſettlement at Fort Marlborough in the Eaſt Indies a Factory ſubordinate to the Preſidency of Fort William, in Bengal; and to tranſfer the ſervants, who, on the reduction of that eſtabliſhment, ſhall be ſupernumerary, to the preſidency of Fort St. George.

H. OF LORDS.

February 22.

Lord *Pelham* poſtponed his motion for taking his Majeſty's meſſage into conſideration. His lordſhip alſo preſented ſome accounts relative to the population of the kingdom, which were ordered to be printed.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Manners Sutton*, at the expreſs command of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, deferred bringing forward the ſubject of the Duchy of Cornwall till the buſineſs of the Civil Liſt had been diſpoſed of.

The bill for extending the Lords' Act was read a ſecond time. On the queſtion for its commitment being put, a converſation aroſe on the conſtruction of one or two of the clauſes, as far as they were ſuppoſed to affect judgment-creditors holding mortgages, between Mr. *Nicholls*, Mr. *Sturges*, Mr. *Bragge*, Sir *William Elford*, Mr. *Jones*, Mr. *Wynne*, Mr. *Newbolt*, and Sir *H. St. John Mildmay*: at length the queſtion was carried, and the bill was ordered to be committed to-morrow.

February 23.

Mr. *W. Bootle* gave notice of a bill to compel pariſh officers to keep regiſters of the pariſh children put out apprentices.

Dr. *Lawrence* inquired of Lord Hawkeſbury, whether Denmark had acceded to the treaty made with the Northern powers, and whether Miniſters had received the ratifications of it? To this his Lordſhip anſwered in the affirmative.

On the order of the day being moved for the Houſe to go into a Committee on the Lords' Act; Mr. *Nicholls* ſtated a variety of objections to the bill. In its preſent ſhape, it went to change the whole ſyſtem of the law with reſpect to landed property. He particularly deprecated the proviſion which authoriſed the ſale and alienation of landed property, by empowering the poſſeſſor not only to diſpoſe of his life-intereſt, but of the rights of his ſucceſſor. For theſe reaſons he wiſhed the Committee on the bill to be deferred a few days, in order to afford time for more mature conſideration.

Mr. *Alexander* perfectly coincided in theſe ſentiments.

Mr. *C. W. Wynne* conſented to poſtpone the motion for the Committee till Tueſday next.

H. OF LORDS.

February 24.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Exchequer Bills bill, the Weſtminſter Fiſh Sale bill, the Southern Whale Fiſhery bill, and ſeveral private bills.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Shaw Lefevre*,

Lefevre, in conſequence of the abſence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, poſtponed the committal of the Bookſellers and Printers petition; in the mean time, he moved for an account of the drawbacks paid on printed books exported from Great Britain, from 5th April 1795 to 5th April 1801, and from thence to 5th January 1802. Ordered.

February 25.

Mr. *Tierney*, preparatory to his applying for leave to bring in a bill upon the ſubject, preſented a petition from the German Jews of this metropolis, praying that they might be ſuffered to tax themſelves for the relief of their own poor.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Wilberforce* preſented a petition from Dr. *Carmichael Smith*, ſtating his publication on the means of preventing putrid deſeaſes, by means of nitrous acid; and a remarkable inſtance of the effect of it in the year 1780, when a milignant fever raged in the priſon at Wincheſter, among the Spaniſh priſoners; the contagion was extremely alarming; a Committee of the Houſe of Commons ſat on the ſubject; he was appointed to attend them, and in conſequence of the means he uſed, the diſorder was ſoon exterminated. Mr. *W.* thought his pretenſions to the public reward and encouragement fair and equitable, and moved, that the petition be laid on the table.

Mr. *Bragge* ſtated that his Majeſty recommended it to the conſideration of the Houſe.

Mr. *Burdon* preſented a petition from Mr. Greathead, the inventor of the life-boat. At Newcaſtle upon Tyne ſeveral lives had been conſtantly loſt, until the petitioner ſucceeded in the invention of a life-boat, which ſaved hundreds; and he gave models and drawings to others, without any pecuniary remuneration. In every inſtance almoſt theſe boats had been ſucceſsful, and the lives, by theſe means, of more than 200 perſons, of the moſt valuable of his Majeſty's ſubjects, had been ſaved to their country. Mr. *Bragge* ſignified the approbation of his Majeſty to have the petition received.

Mr. *Roſe* ſaid, if theſe boats were univerſally adopted, the number of lives that muſt be ſaved would be incalculable. In his neighbourhood, the cries of a crew and paſſengers were heard during a whole night, all of whom might probably have been ſaved by the aid of a life-boat.

Mr. *Wilberforce* bore a ſimilar teſtimony to their utility at Scarborough.

The petition referred to a Committee.

(To be continued.).

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 23. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William White, Commander of the Chance Private Ship of War, fitted out at the Cape of Good Hope, to Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, bart.

"At four P. M. on the 19th of Auguſt, the iſland St. Laurence bearing N. E. two leagues, ſaw a large ſhip bearing down towards us; at nine brought her to cloſe action, and engaged her within half piſtol-ſhot for an hour and an half, but finding her metal much heavier than ours, and full of men, boarded her on the ſtarboard quarter, laſhing the Chance's bow ſprit to her mizen-maſt, and after a deſperate reſiſtance of three quarters of an hour beat them off the upper deck, but they ſtill defended from the cabin and lower deck with long pikes in a moſt gallant manner, till they had 25 men killed and 28 wounded, of whom the Captain was one; getting final poſſeſſion, ſhe was ſo cloſe to the iſland that with much difficulty we got her off ſhore, all her braces and rigging being cut to pieces by our grape ſhot. She proved to be the new Spaniſh ſhip Amiable Maria, of about 600 tons, mounting 14 guns, eighteen, twelve, and nine-pounders, braſs, and carrying 120 men, from Conception bound to Lima, laden with corn, wine, bale goods, &c. On this occaſion, I am much concerned to ſtate, Mr. Bennett, a very valuable and brave officer, was ſo dangerouſly wounded, that he died three days after the action; the Second and Fourth Mates, Marine Officer, and 2 ſeamen, badly wounded by pikes, but ſince recovered. On the 20th, both ſhips being much diſabled, and having more priſoners than crew, I ſtood cloſe in and ſent 86 on ſhore in the large ſhip's launch to Lima; we afterwards learned that 17 of the wounded had died. At 4 A. M. on the 24th September, ſtanding in to cut out from the Roads of Puna, in Guiaquill Bay, a ſhip that I had information of, mounting 22 guns, fell in with a large Spaniſh brig with a broad pendant at main top-maſthead; at five ſhe commenced her fire on us, but the being at a diſtance to windward, and deſirous to bring her cloſe to action, we received three broadſides before a ſhot was returned; at half paſt five being yard-arm and yard arm, commenced our fire with great effect, and after a very ſevere action of two hours and three quarters, during the latter part ſhe made every effort to get away, I had the honour to ſee the Spaniſh flag ſtruck to the Chance; ſhe proved to be the Spaniſh man of war brig Limeno, mounting 18 long ſix-pound guns, commanded by Commodore Don Philip de Martinez, the ſenior officer of the Spaniſh Marine on that coaſt, and manned with 140 men,

men, sent from Guiaquill, for the expreſs purpoſe of taking the Chance, and then to proceed to the Northward to take three Engliſh whalers laying in one of their ports; ſhe had 14 men killed and 6 wounded; the Captain mortally wounded, who died two days after the action; the Chance had two men killed and one wounded, and had only 50 men at the commencement of the action, mounting 16 guns, twelve and ſix pounders.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

TURKEY.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 25. On the 18th inſt. the Engliſh Ambaſſador, Lord Elgin, laid the firſt ſtone of the new hotel which the Porte is cauſing to be built for the Engliſh Embaſſy: Lady Elgin, and all the Engliſh here, were preſent at the ceremony. The 18th inſt. was choſen, becauſe it is the birth-day of the Queen of England. The Capitan Pacha, on this occaſion, had the humanity and gallantry to preſent to Lord Elgin, at the moment of inauguration, 140 Malteſe ſlaves, who were ſet at liberty in honour of the Queen of England.

A Firman has been publiſhed by the Grand Seignior, by which the importation of ſlaves into Egypt is prohibited, becauſe they may ſerve the Mamalukes. In it the old Government of the Beys is declared aboliſhed.

The country round Adrianople ſwarms with banditti, who ſet fire to the villages, and commit every kind of depredation.

Semlin, Feb. 6. The diviſion among the Janiſſaries of Belgrade ſeems to increaſe on the approach of the danger with which they are threatened. The greater number have declared againſt thoſe who maſſacred the Pacha, and thoſe who maſſacred the Pacha againſt thoſe who inſtigated them to that crime. Among the latter is a Mollah, who ſeized part of the treaſures of the Governor: not long ago he was on the point of being put to death by the Janiſſaries; but having been informed that they were deliberating on the kind of death to which they would ſubject him, he found means to eſcape, and to take ſhelter in the interior of Boſnia. Another Turk, who, at the time when the citadel was taken by the Janiſſaries, aſſaſſinated with his own hand Ali Bey, and who afterwards co-operated in the murder of the Pacha, has been obliged to ſave himſelf, in the night-time, through a window, to eſcape the fury of the Janiſſaries, who purſued him into his houſe. He preſented himſelf at the Quarantine-office of Semlin, but the magiſtrate forbade him to be received, and he was ſent back.

In regard to the Pacha, it is ſaid, that two days before his death he was informed of the plot formed againſt him: they even brought into his chamber a dreſs to diſguiſe him, and to favour his eſcape. He at firſt determined to follow the advice given him; but when this plan was to be carried into execution, he could not reſolve to abandon his wife and daughter, and at laſt ſhed a torrent of tears; always deferring his flight, till the moment when the aſſaſſins forced into his apartment, and maſſacred him.

The Grand Seignior is much affected by the aſſaſſination of the Pacha of Belgrade. The Divan has ſeveral times met upon the ſubject; and they now talk of ſending 60,000 men againſt Paſſwan Oglu. The correſpondence of this factious Chief with foreigners gives great offence to the Porte; and ſeveral Turks who aſſiſted him in carrying it on have been ſtrangled.

GERMANY.

A letter from Vienna, of the 22d ult. ſays,—"We have lately received from Ratiſbon the important intelligence, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has renounced his pretenſions to the Biſhopric of Munſter: ſo that our Court may reckon upon an advantageous eſtabliſhment for a Prince of our Royal Family, and alſo a good proſpect for the other Eccleſiaſtical Princes connected with us; ſince it is thus decided, that the ſecularizations are not to be univerſal.

The Aulic Council have preſented a Memoir to the Emperor of Germany, for the revival of capital puniſhment for incendiaries and highway-robbers; but the Emperor has not yet given his aſſent to the meaſure.

RUSSIA.

Peterſburg, Feb. 12. Our Emperor has made a propoſition to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, London, Madrid, Naples, Dreſden, Munich, and Liſbon, to unite with him to procure an eſtabliſhment for the French Princes of the line of Bourbon, ſuitable to their rank.

SWEDEN.

Some Noblemen having lately renounced their dignities, the King has publiſhed a Proclamation againſt this innovation, ſtating, that no Swediſh Nobleman who ſhall for the future renounce his nobility, whether hereditary, or conferred upon himſelf, or a right which duly and legally belongs to the Knighthood or Nobility, ſhall be conſidered as a good ſubject, and attached to the form of Government, nor ſhall enjoy any of the privileges of the inhabitants of the kingdom in that quality; but ſhall be obliged immediately to retire from the kingdom.

PRUSSIA AND HANOVER.

Certain Notes have paſſed between the Pruſſian and Hanoverian Miniſters at Ratiſbon, on the ſubject of the ſecularization of Oſnaburgh, Corvey, &c. The Hanoverian Miniſter had, on the 19th ult. delivered a ſecond Note, in rejoinder to the anſwer given by the Pruſſian Miniſter to his firſt addreſs. In this latter he expreſſes his ſurprize and embarraſſment at the unfa-

favourable reception which his firſt addreſs had experienced; and expreſſly declares, that his Court had no view to hinder the ſecularizations, but only wiſhed to manifeſt its right to the countries in queſtion.

The rumour has been revived, that the King of England intends to cede Hanover to Prince Adolphus, and his deſcendants.—This ceſſion is regarded as very advantageous to England, whoſe Government will not in future be obliged, in caſe of war, to make ſacrifices to preſerve that country; as was done in the war that has juſt terminated.

BAVARIA.

An expoſition of the motives which have influenced the Elector of Bavaria in his late reformations has been circulated throughout Germany. This publication is aſcribed to M. de Mongelas, Prime Miniſter of the Elector. It contains a remarkable paſſage, which merits the attention of every Statſman whoſe benevolent deſigns may be directed to the improvement of the moral order of ſociety. "The general plan of the Government is, *a ſalutary reform of abuſes; but it is a reform executed with moderation.*"

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen of Spain are going to Barcelona, to give the hand of the Infanta to the Prince of Aſturias.

ITALY.

On the 1ſt of March Citizen Backer laid before the Diet at Ratiſbon a diſpatch from Talleyrand, the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, communicating the reſult of the Conſulta at Lyons, which he affects to be merely a neceſſary ſequel of the Treaty of Luneville. The appointment of the Chief Conſul to the Preſidency of the Italian Republick is, of courſe, repreſented not only as the voluntary wiſh of its moſt enlightened Citizens, but indiſpenſible to ſecure its freedom, and to prevent rivalſhip pretenſions and perpetual feuds, only to be harmonized by a foreign and paramount aſcendancy. "The public voice in Italy," ſays the document, "and the ſolemn repreſentation of the Proviſional Authorities had, in different circumſtances, acquainted the Firſt Conſul that the general confidence which this people placed in him was ſuch, that they were unanimouſly deſirous of receiving from him both the benefit of a definitive Conſtitution, and that of the firſt choice of their magiſtrates. The Firſt Conſul was anxious that the wiſhes of that nation ſhould be accompliſhed in a manner conſiſtent with the principles of independence. He aſſembled the principal Citizens, and collected their opinions and ſuffrages; and from thoſe opinions and thoſe ſuffrages reſulted the Conſtitution and the choice of the magiſtrates by whom they are to be governed."

The Florence Gazette contains a decree of the Chief Conſul, declaring that the Trebbia ſhall be the limits between Piedmont and Lombardy, and that all the territory on the right bank of that river to the Enza ſhall be added to the Ciſalpine Republick. The decree was made ſo long ago as the 26th of October.

The French Government are ſaid to have required the King of Etruria to take 4000 French troops into his pay, and to cede the iſle of Elba to France. His Majeſty muſt of courſe comply. The iſle of Elba, both from its ſituation and its internal ſtrength, will be a very valuable acquiſition to France.

The Miniſter of Police of the Italian Republick has forbidden the uſe of any title, except that of Citizen, throughout his country.

The Vice-Preſident of the Italian Republick has publiſhed a decree, by which the uſe of the French Calendar is aboliſhed, and the Gregorian is henceforward to be excluſively recognized by the Government and people. The motive aſſigned for this meaſure is, a reſpect for the uſages of the people, and eſpecially for religious worſhip. [The ſame article inſinuates, that the French ſtyle has been already tacitly revoked by the Conſular Government.]

An article from Genoa, of the 4th of March, ſtates, that its Government is ſhortly to undergo a new organization, which is to bear a ſtrong analogy to its antient form of policy. The firſt magiſtrate is to reſume the title of Doge; a Senate is to be aſſembled; but Equality is to be the order of the day. On the other hand, there is a prevalent report, that Genoa is to form a portion of the Italian Republick.

HOLLAND.

Accounts from the Hague repreſent the total expenditure of the Batavian Republick for the preſent year, to amount to 65,992,569 florins.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiſs Senate have terminated their ſittings upon the New Conſtitution. The Republick is declared one and indiviſible, and is divided into 21 Cantons. The Valais is among the number; but the French Government ſeems determined to annex that country to France. The conduct of the French General in the Valais has produced conſiderable uneaſineſs throughout Switzerland; he has ordered part of the troops under his command to advance as far as Aigle.

The Municipality of St. Maurice have boldly proteſted againſt the violent meaſures of Gen. Thureau; and the little Council of Berne have, in conſequence, tranſmitted a letter to that General; which he has anſwered in a tone ſo dictatorial and unequivocal, as to leave no doubt whatever, that he has acted agreeably to the orders of his ſuperiors, and that the Valais Canton will be the prey of the French Republick. He openly declares, that his conduct

duct has been remarkably moderate, and that, "however great may be his respect for the Council, he cannot possibly comply with its request, without departing from *the orders which he has received.*"

FRANCE.

Paris, March 13. Official accounts have at length been received of the arrival of the French fleet at St. Domingo in 52 days. [*See West Indies in the next Column.*]

The Journal de Paris contains an article, stating, that the list of emigrants diminishes, but the list of ingrates increases; that the emigrants erased from the list, and restored to their whole property, calumniate the Government; while those simply erased, without being restored to their property, are the most grateful.

The Hereditary Prince of Nassau, son of the *ci-devant* Stadtholder, was presented on the 25th Feb. to the First Consul, who gave orders that he should be treated with the respect due to the brother-in-law and cousin-german of the King of Prussia. The Chief Consul made known to him, at the first audience, the satisfaction which he had experienced in reading the excellent letter of the Prince his father, which was calculated to promote the tranquillity of his country; and that he hoped circumstances would soon enable France to present to the Prince some real testimony of her friendly disposition. [The Consul probably alludes to a letter of the Stadtholder, authorising his partizans in Holland to accept of offices under the new Government; and he himself alluded to the interest which France would employ in favour of the Stadtholder in the indemnities in the Empire.]

The Session of the Legislative Body and the Tribunate for the tenth year, was declared at an end in the extraordinary sitting of these bodies on the 20th Feb.; and their convocation, on the 5th of April, has been fixed by the First Consul's Proclamation.

Lucien Bonaparte, and the celebrated Carnot, have been elected members of the Tribunate by the Conservative Senate.

It is reported at Paris, that some new change will shortly be made in the Constitution. The two *puisne* Consuls, according to this account, are to be drafted into the Conservative Senate; and Bonaparte is to remain Chief Executive Magistrate for life, under the title of Consul, or President. The Senate, Tribunate, and Legislative Body, are to continue as they are, except that the two former are to have a perpetual Chairman, or President. In case of the absence or demise of the Chief Magistrate, the President of the Senate is to conduct the affairs of Government.

The distribution of the Republick into departments is to be preserved; of the 100 departments, each four is to be consolidated into one, under the title of a province, to be governed by a Prefect. To each of the 25 provinces is to be appointed a Prefect, a General, and a Bishop, to superintend its Civil, Military, and Religious concerns.

The Roman Catholic Religion is to be the established religion of the State, and its Ministers only are to be paid by the Government. In addition to the 25 Bishops, who are eligible to the National list, and capable, of course, of being appointed to the first offices of State, there are to be 6000 Curés (or Vicars) with other inferior Clergy, according to the extent and population of the district. The expence of this religious establishment is calculated at 42 millions of livres per annum. Every other mode of religious worship is to be tolerated; with this sole difference, that its clergy is to be maintained at the expence of each congregation.

WEST INDIES.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 8th of December, says:—"About the end of November, Toussaint's relation, Gen. Moyse (the second in command), revolted against him at the Cape, and massacred about 300 Whites: Toussaint immediately marched against him from Port-au-Prince, took him and all his family, and blew them off at the mouth of cannon, as also several Commandants, who were inimical to him. He has amassed a vast treasure at Port-au-Prince: the Treasury was supposed to contain forty millions of dollars. He has levied a duty of 20 per cent. on all imports and exports; and has upwards of 60,000 troops. He takes up the Negroes that he finds idle, sends them to his own plantations, makes them work, and gives them one quarter of the produce: they work much better than when in slavery. He is exceedingly well liked, particularly by the Whites. He entirely maintains his old master, who now resides at Philadelphia, and lives sumptuously; being regularly supplied with about 6 or 8000 dollars every two or three months by Toussaint."

A Manifesto has been issued by the French military and civil officers appointed by Bonaparte for the island of GUADALOUPE, respecting the rebellion in that unhappy colony: from which it appears, that the insurgents of Guadaloupe have expelled the French Governor Lacrosse, and others, the magistrates appointed by the mother country, who have taken refuge in the British settlement of Dominica. Having sent advice by an English flag of truce of the conclusion of Peace, having also announced that event by a French frigate from France; and the insurgents refusing to believe the news, and still sending forth privateers to cruize against British ships; Lacrosse and his colleagues have declared them in a state of rebellion, while the English will treat their cruizers at sea as pirates.

pirates. The expelled magiſtrates of the French Government, and the Britiſh, heartily unite againſt the inſurgents of Guadaloupe, and will take every ſtep to cruſh them; but this will be no eaſy taſk. According to letters from Martinico, dated Dec. 15, the inſurrection continued to rage at Guadaloupe with unabated fury. The leader of it was the Mulatto Magloire Pelage, formerly a ſlave at Martinico. In 1792, when the negroes roſe againſt their maſters, Pelage aſſaſſinated his miſtreſs, that he might plunder her treaſures. In the next diſturbances he commanded a company of Mulattoes. He afterwards enjoyed the confidence of Rochambeau, and defended with the greateſt courage one of the redoubts of the Fort Bourbon, when the Engliſh attacked it. According to the laſt news from Guadaloupe, the Negroes were on the eve of joining the Mulattoes, and a general convulſion was apprehended.

After the expulſion of Gen. Lacroſſe, and the conſtituted authorities of Guadaloupe, it appears, the inſurgents divided into parties, as hoſtile to each other as they were to the one which they had expelled. The occaſion of this ſchiſm aroſe from an opinion, on the part of the Blacks, that they had not been admitted to a fair participation in the conſequences of their victory: they expected a total emancipation from their maſters, as the reward of their co-operation; and on finding, by the Proclamation of the Mulatto General Pelage, that ſuch was not intended by their white and yellow allies, they had determined to atchieve their own liberty.

The night of the 10th December was fixed for the execution of their plan, which involved the maſſacre of all the Whites and Mulattoes on the iſland, without diſtinction of age or ſex, and the burning of all the towns, in order, by the alarm ariſing from this general conflagration, the better to divide and defeat the forces of Pelage; a body of 11 or 12 000 ſlaves was completely organized, and on the eve of action, when a black woman, who had experienced ſome kindneſs from her maſter, informed him of his danger, and divulged ſufficient of the plot to render it for the time abortive.

Four of the ringleaders were immediately apprehended, and executed on the 11th; and means were attempted to diſarm the blacks; numbers of theſe had, however, retired to the mountains, and were there aſſembling in ſuch force as to excite the utmoſt alarm and confuſion throughout the iſland.

By a letter from Martinique, dated Jan. 2, we are informed of an inſurrection of the Negroes at TOBAGO, which was entirely quelled, and the ringleaders hanged. It was their intention to murder all the Whites in the iſland on Chriſtmas-day; but moſt providentially the plot was diſcovered by a planter, who accidentally over-heard two of his ſlaves talking on the ſubject.

At MARTINIQUE a deſign among the Blacks to revolt was diſcovered and ſuppreſſed. Three of the ringleaders, being apprehended, were ordered to be branded on the forehead; but the Black ordered to execute this office refuſed from fear, and the offenders have been thrown into priſon. The French Windward Iſlands are in a ſtate of anarchy, and great complaints arrive of the want of Britiſh troops to give protection.

Letters from Cape François, of the 14th January, bring extracts from a Proclamation which Touſſaint had partially publiſhed: in this he ſays, he underſtands that evil-diſpoſed people had ſpread a report that France had appointed a powerful force for the purpoſe of deſtroying him and his officers, and to reſtore ſlavery; but that he never could give credit to it, as himſelf and his people had been continually fighting for the proſperity of the Colony: "A good child," ſays the Negro Chief, "is all ſubmiſſion and obedience to his parent; but, if that parent is ſo unnatural as to ſeek the deſtruction of his child, the child muſt put his vengeance into the hands of God. If I muſt die, I will die like a ſoldier of honour; I fear no man." He concludes an addreſs, ſtrongly appealing to the paſſions of his followers, with an exhortation that they will vanquiſh, or die at their poſts.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH AT ST. DOMINGO.

The French Papers contain diſpatches from Gen. Leclerc and Admiral Villaret, of the 9th of February, with full details reſpecting the expedition to this iſland, where it has been neceſſary to uſe force againſt Touſſaint, notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed underſtanding between the French Government and the Negro Chief. From theſe diſpatches it appears, that when the ſquadron arrived off Guadaloupe, they learnt the events that had occurred there; and thence the General and Admiral, fearing oppoſition, concerted meaſures accordingly. The ſailors and troops were ſeparated into three diviſions. The firſt, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Latouche, to debark at Port-au-Prince a corps of the army, the command of which the General in Chief gave to General Rauder; the ſecond, to ſerve under the orders of Capt. Magon, to debark at the bay of Manceniille this diviſion of General Rochambeau, and to ſecond his attack upon Fort Dauphin. The reſt of the naval force, and the forces that General Leclerc had reſerved, to take the Cape and the neighbouring quarters, the moſt important points of the colony.

General Rochambeau, on the 2d of Feb. debarked at Maloniere, and was oppoſed by

by a crowd of blacks, who were however ſoon diſperſed, and the army took poſſeſſion of Fort Liberty, where they found 150 pieces of cannon; and, among the papers of the place, the order of Touſſaint, to ſink all ſhips that might appear, and to hold out to the laſt.

On the 1ſt of February, Leclerc, General in Chief, and the Admiral, with the greateſt part of the army and navy, arrived off the battery of Picolet. A cutter approaching it, received the whole force of the battery. A Mulatto, named Sangos, exerciſing the office of Captain of the Port at the Cape, went on-board the Ocean, the Admiral's ſhip. Inſtead of conſenting to pilot her into the Cape, he declared that the Black General Chriſtophe had ordered him to acquaint the Commander, that the Whites would be maſſacred, and the city ſet on fire, the inſtant the ſquadron attempted the harbour, if the French refuſed to wait the return of a courier which he had ſent to Touſſaint Louverture. The General in Chief, Leclerc, wiſhed to write to Chriſtophe, to inform him of the friendly intentions of the Chief Conſul, and to attempt to bring him back to his duty, by explaining what was due to a ſoldier and a Frenchman. Enſign Lebrun was charged with this delicate miſſion. The Captain of the Port was kept on-board, and the fleet ſtood off and on. On the 4th, Enſign Lebrun brought back the anſwer of General Chriſtophe, containing an abſolute refuſal to receive the army, and a poſitive reſolution to burn the city, in caſe the French perſiſted. Chriſtophe had formally declared, that he would receive no orders but thoſe of Touſſaint. A deputation of the inhabitants of the Cape went on-board the French Admiral, begging him to deſiſt, as the city would otherwiſe be deſtroyed. In the mean time, the 24 hours requeſted for the anſwer of Touſſaint elapſed, while all private accounts agreed that he was in the city, or at leaſt in the neighbourhood, the inviſible ſpring of all the movements that had taken place. The General in Chief ſent back the deputation, ordering the Mayor to read to his fellow-citizens the Proclamation of the Chief Conſul, and to explain to them the perfidious intentions of their Chiefs. Cæſar Telemachus, a Negro, truly French, performed that duty with the moſt heroic courage. From that moment it was neceſſary to give up all hopes of ſaving the city, or permit the French laws, and the honour of the Government, to be trampled under foot. While the debarkation was going on from the frigates, two ſhips were ordered to preſent themſelves at the entrance of the harbour, to draw upon them the attention of the enemy. A fire of cannon and bombs was immediately opened on theſe veſſels. The approach of night obliged the fleet to retire from the coaſt, when the reflection from the horizon announced that the city was on fire, and the French troops were obliged the whole night to witneſs this ſcene, without being able to lend any aſſiſtance. On the following day, the French Admiral, taking advantage of the firſt breeze, made for the harbour, ordering all the ſhips to follow him. The forts were abandoned, and the ſquadron anchored at the Mole without damage. The ſhips' crews were immediately diſembarked. The French troops arrived in time to ſave the lower part of the city. The French troops had taken poſſeſſion of all the country between the Cape and Fort Dauphine.

General Leclerc, in his letter, gives a detail of his operations ſubſequent to his landing. At three in the afternoon of the 4th, he reached Port Margot. The diſembarkation was effected near that of Limbe. The enemy had one battery, which played upon the French; but they landed without loſs. The advanced guard reached the river at two o'clock. Gen. Chriſtophe was poſted within half a league of them, at Morne-Engliſh; General Hardy, with his diviſion, moved to that point: at half a league on the road to the Cape, he met the incendiaries, who had come to ſet fire to the ſettlements. General Leclerc arrived with the advanced guard at the Cape, to put an end to the firing kept up between the troops diſembarked and the Blacks. The rebels had ſet fire to the Cape Town by Gen. Chriſtophe's orders. Two expeditions were on their march for Port-de-Paix and the Mole.

The Proclamation of the Chief Conſul to the Inhabitants of St. Domingo aſſures them of their freedom being ſecured, whatever be their origin, or whatever be their colour; ſtates, that all nations have celebrated the French; faction has ceaſed at home; and recommends to them to receive the French as Friends and Brothers. "The Government (proceeds this document) ſends you the Captain General Leclerc: he has brought with him a ſtrong force for protecting you againſt your enemies, and againſt the enemies of the Republic. If you are told theſe forces are deſtined to wreſt from you your liberty, anſwer, the Republic will not permit it to be taken from us."

In the letter of Bonaparte to Touſſaint, he announces the appointment of his brother-in-law Leclerc as Captain-General and Chief Magiſtrate of the Colony, and aſſures Touſſaint of his eſteem and ſenſe of the eminent ſervices rendered by him to the French People. He allows, that the Conſtitution formed by Touſſaint contained many good things, but alſo contained others contrary to the dignity and ſovereignty of France; and that under the preſent happy

ſtate

ſtate of circumſtances, it was expected that he, Touſſaint, would be the firſt to render homage to the Sovereignty of the Nation; aſſuring him, that on his continuing true to his country he ought to have no doubt with reſpect to conſideration, the fortune, and the honours that awaited him. But, on the other hand, as he was the firſt of his colour who had attained ſuch power, he ſhould alſo be the perſon reſponſible for the conduct of the people of St. Domingo.

General Leclerc, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of Touſſaint, ſent him his children, whom he had carried out from France, along with the Chief Conſul's letter, and at the ſame time made known to him that he would take on himſelf to receive his ſubmiſſion.

[*While this Sheet was at preſs, more recent advices arrived, ſtating farther ſucceſſes of the French army. Of theſe in our next.*]

SIERRA LEONE.

Diſpatches have been received from the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone, dated 16th December laſt, which ſtate a ſudden and unprovoked attack to have been made on the ſettlement by ſome neighbouring natives, on the 18th of November.

The following is the ſubſtance of the Governor and Council's communication:

"On the morning of the 18th November, a body of Timmanys (the ſubjects of King Fuama and King Tom) made a furious and unexpected aſſault on the fort. A ſmall but ſelect party of them, ſaid to be headed by two rebel ſettlers, forced their way into the fort, ſupported by a number of markſmen, who kept up a very deſtructive fire on thoſe who advanced to repel them. In about 15 minutes Lieut. Laidlow and Serjeant Blackwood, and one private of the African corps, Mr. Cox, Mr. Crankapone, and ſeveral others, were killed; and Governor Dawes, Meſſrs. Gray, Car, and ſome others, were wounded. At length a ſmall body of ſoldiers and ſettlers collected from different quarters, and, headed by the Governor in perſon, gallantly puſhed forward, and with the bayonet drove the enemy from the fort: the retreat of the aſſailants ſoon became general. Their loſs appears to have been conſiderable, and at leaſt equal to that ſuſtained by the defenders of the fort. This treacherous and unprovoked aggreſſion is attributed to the Timmanys, and it appears to have ſtrongly excited the indignation of many of the neighbouring African Chiefs, ſeveral of whom had repaired, with a conſiderable number of men, to the aſſiſtance of the ſettlement, and had joined in the excurſions which were undertaken againſt the enemy. When the diſpatches came away, ſome pacific overtures had been made; the conditions of peace propoſed by the Company being thoſe of having the rebel ſettlers delivered up, and the diſtrict to the Weſtward of Freetown, which had been poſſeſſed by King Tom, the principal in the war, ceded to the Company.

Total—Killed or ſince dead, 18; wounded, 38—56.

Subſequent to the 18th, in an attack on one of the enemy's towns, by the exploſion of ſome powder keys, Mr. Wilſon, and five natives, allies of the colony, were burnt. Mr. Wilſon has ſince recovered, but three of the natives died. In another attack, one ſeaman of the Waſp was killed, and four wounded.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Dec. 23. Mr. P. Martin, ſtudent of medicine in the univerſity of Edinburgh, on a viſit to his friends at Dunning, attempted to croſs the Ochill mountains betwixt Kinroſs and Dunning. It was evening before he reached the mountains, and a thick fog came on. He loſt his way, was precipitated from an eminence into a deep gulph, and, when he recovered from the ſurpriſe into which his ſudden fall had thrown him, he found himſelf immerged in a deep wreath of ſnow, from which he found it impoſſible to extricate himſelf. He was therefore obliged to make a hut in the ſnow, by preſſing it in all directions. In this ſituation he remained for 15 or 16 hours, not only in danger of being drifted up, but of being ſtarved to death by the cold. The cold was ſo intenſe that he became faintiſh, and trembled vehemently. In this ſituation, he recollected that he had brought from Edinburgh, in his bundle, among other medicines, a quantity of gum, camphor, and manna, ſome of which he inſtantly ſwallowed. The camphor produced a glowing heat, and, as he continued to ſwallow both it and the manna from time to time till morning that day-light appeared, he was able by that time to force his way out of the ſnowy habitation, and, as the froſt had been ſeverely intenſe through the night, the ſurface of the ſnow was become ſo hard as to bear him up tolerably well. He reached Dunning the ſame evening, but he has, in conſequence, caught a very ſevere cold. When people are obliged to travel in ſevere weather, they ought, for their own ſakes, to carry a little gum camphor in their pockets, as in caſe of numbneſs it has the beſt effects. It is certain but for it Mr. Martin would have periſhed in the ſnow.

Dublin, Feb. 9. On Sunday arrived the King's Letter for putting into Commiſſion the Great Seal of Ireland. The Commiſſioners are the three Chief Judges of the Courts of Common Law.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Manchester, Jan. 21. This morning, about half paſt ſeven, a very high chimney belonging to a factory in Long Mill-gate, came

came down with a prodigious craſh, deſtroying two ſmall buildings cloſe to it, and the front of a houſe on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, in the ruins of which a man, his wife, and a child, were buried. The man was got out alive, not dangerouſly hurt, but the woman and child were killed. Another man was killed by a wall being blown down upon him as he was paſſing, and a ſecond by the falling of a chimney. At the upper end of Bridge-ſtreet, a large chimney fell upon the roof of a room where ſix young women were at work: it cruſhed in the roof, and two floors, and buried them all in the cellar. Immediate aſſiſtance was given, and the women were releaſed. One of them unfortunately, by a ſecond fall of rubbiſh, &c. was killed, and two others materially injured. In every part of the town the diſaſter was more or leſs felt, and the continual fall of ſlates from the roofs of the houſes, bricks and ſtones from chimnies, large pieces of lead, &c. made it dangerous to paſs the ſtreets, and diffuſed terror amonſt the inhabitants. The dial on the Exchange pillar, and one of the dial-plates of the clock at St. Ann's church, were blown down.—The majeſtic, but well-built ſpire of St. Mary's ſteeple, waved in ſuch a threatening manner, as greatly to alarm the ſurrounding inhabitants.—From the vaſt force of the wind, every high building was viewed with fear, and the work people were terrified, we underſtand, out of ſeveral factories. It was indeed a moſt awful day, and ſuch as cannot be forgotten by thoſe who witneſſed its terrific effects. The Theatre was not opened in the evening, in conſequence of the ſtorm. It was impoſſible, at the uſual time, for the lamplighters to trim the lamps: nearly one-fourth of them were ſtripped of their covers by the violence of the wind, and a great number both of lamps and burners were broken.

Jan. 28. A man of war's boat upſet at *Portſmouth*, with two officers and nine men, who were all drowned.

Jan. 28. James Richardſon, of Heighington, near Lincoln, aged 26, and Abſalom Wray, a young man, late of Stixwold, near Bardney, aged 23, attempting to croſs a deep piece of water called *Blackney Delf*, in a very ſmall ſculler, with an aſs therein; when arrived at the deepeſt part, the boat upſet in a moment, and the two young men were both drowned. Richardſon's father was ſtanding on the bank at the time, and witneſſed the afflicting ſcene, without being able to render any aſſiſtance.

March 9. Sarah Richardſon, aged four years, and daughter of a labourer, at *Springfield*, in Eſſex, being left with other children, near the fire, her clothes caught the flame, which ſpreading with reſiſtleſs fury, in a very ſhort time rendered the poor infant a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle. The mother (who is unfortunately very deaf) was hanging out linen, and remained for ſome time ignorant of the accident; and, on entering the houſe, witneſſed the ſituation of her child; whom, in the moments of alarm and diſtraction, ſhe ſnatched up in her arms, and plunged in an adjoining pool; by which the progreſs of the flames was, indeed, arreſted, but though immediate ſurgical aſſiſtance was procured, the miſerable victim died on the following evening.

March 19. Arrived from Egypt, at his father's houſe, *Plymouth*, the gallant Capt. T. Bogen, of the Royal Artillery, who particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle of the 13th of March, before Alexandria. He was ſeverely wounded in the neck, but is now in a ſtate of convaleſcence.

March 24, were executed at *Hertford* two men, for breaking into the houſe of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. at Wormley; for which burglary a third ſuffered on the 21ſt; two others, for robbing and cruelly beating a carter of Mr. Newdicks, returning from ſelling a load of hay; and a fifth for ſheep-ſtealing. Snooks, convicted at Hertford aſſizes for robbing the Berkhamſtead mail, was hanged at Berkhamſtead on the 12th.

As Mr. Patchell's waggon was on its return from Oxford to Murcot, loaded with barrels of beer, it accidentally ſlipped, and was overturned in a ſtone quarry, and one of the caſks fell on the carter, cruſhed his head, and killed him on the ſpot.

As ſix colliers were at work in a coal pit near *Cheſterfield*, the inflammable air which had collected took fire, and three of them were burnt in ſo ſhocking a manner as to occaſion their deaths.

Woolmers, in the vicinity of Hertford, late the ſeat of Mr. Whitbread, and now purchaſed by the Duke of Bridgewater, was, about 40 years ſince, the property and reſidence of Mr. Browne (called *Senſe* Browne, to diſtinguiſh him from *Capability* Browne), the moſt eminent Land Surveyor of his time, and Garter King at Arms. He left it to a Mr. Collins, and Mr. Godfrey, the well-known Chemiſt, on a new project of callico-printing and bleaching, but which did not anſwer. The ſtream that ſkirts the domain has no original connexion, as miſtakenly ſtated, with the famous well on this ſpot. The mouth of the well is not large in its circumference; but its ebullition (though not warm) is wonderful! We do not know the quantity of water it emits every five minutes, but it amounts to many thouſand gallons! It would turn a mill without the aid of any other water, within a few yards of its mouth.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wedneſday, Jan. 20.

This morning, at 3, the inhabitants of Great

Great Marlborough-ſtreet were alarmed by the watchmen, who loudly exclaimed "Fire!" which was ſeen to break out in the houſe of Mr. Chilvers, No. 16, in the ſame ſtreet. The ſervant who firſt diſcovered it, was aſleep on the ground floor, and immediately ſprung from his bed. In attempting to force the door, he was interrupted by the flames, which, turning ſhort on the winding ſtaircaſe, penetrated to the firſt floor, and gave the alarm to the watchmen. His ſcreams ſoon awoke Mr. Chilvers, who, with the ſervants that ſlept in the attic ſtory, and the ſervant who firſt gave the alarm, made their retreat over the parapet to the houſe of Capt. Kempſter, No. 20, which they entered in a few minutes, in their night-clothes, after knocking at the windows; but Mr. Chilvers and another gentleman who ſlept on the ſame floor, burſt their way through the flames at the riſk of their lives, and got into the ſtreet, where they implored the aſſiſtance of the few that were then collected to ſave the books: but in leſs than half an hour, before any aſſiſtance could arrive, the whole houſe, with its contents, was burnt to the ground. The fire immediately communicated to Mr. Dew's, which ſhared the ſame fate; alſo to Mr. Guichard's, which, fortunately, though very much damaged, was not burnt down, owing to the great exertions of the firemen, who were then aſſembled on the occaſion. No. 17, the houſe of Mr. C. Reynolds, is alſo much damaged. No lives were loſt; though the furniture, wearing apparel, and every other article of value, have been completely deſtroyed.

Monday, Feb. 1.

A houſe lately occupied by Mr. Woodeſon, in the Borough High-ſtreet, St. Margaret's Hill, being under repair, for want of proper ſhoars, fell-in, and buried five men in the ruins. They were all dug out moſt dreadfully bruiſed. One of them died the ſame night in the hoſpital.

Friday, March 26.

A few days ago, a young man working at the iron foundry at Rotherhithe, fell into the flatting mill, when in an inſtant he was cut into ſeven pieces. His head and bones at length ſtopped the mill, which was thought a very extraordinary thing, which ſet the men to ſeek into the cauſe of it, when they found this ſhocking ſpectacle; the remains were gathered together, and have been ſince interred.

Monday, March 29.

Mr. Moore, Aſſiſtant Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, with the DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE; which was ſigned at Amiens, at 4 in the afternoon of the 27th inſt. by the Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty, and by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republick.—*Gazette.*

Mr. Addington this day gave notice, in the Houſe of Commons, of his intention to move, on Monday next, for an immediate repeal of the INCOME TAX.

Wedneſday, March 31.

The counterfeit Seven-Shilling pieces, of the date of 1800, now in circulation, differ from the good ones in the following particulars: they are paler in colour, and they ring more thrill; the milling is more wide, the eye in the head ſeems ſwelled, the crown is not ſo rotund, and appears cut off at the edges; the A's in the inſcription want the bar acroſs, and have the appearance, of courſe, of a V reverſed; and the bottoms of moſt of the letters are more curved: on the whole, they are very well executed, but their weight will detect them at once.

The conqueſt of Egypt, independent of its political conſequences, has enriched our country with a number of rare and antient monuments, ſome entirely perfect, and of the higheſt and moſt undoubted antiquity. Col. Turner has brought home, in his Majeſty's ſhip Egyptienne, a very large block of black granite, found by Menou, at Roſetta, and intended to be ſent by that General, the firſt convenient opportunity, to France. It is charged with three inſcriptions, in different languages and characters, commemorating a gift of corn from Ptolemy Philadelphus to the inhabitants of that part of the country; particularly mentioning *Memphis*, and the month *Mechir*, the ſixth month in the Egyptian year. The firſt inſcription is in hieroglyphicks, the ſecond in the old Coptick, or vulgar character of the antient Egyptians, and the laſt in Greek capitals. All three are tolerably perfect, and the two laſt but tranſlations, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, of the firſt—With this was alſo brought a ſtatue of Iſis, of the ſame material, ſquatted, and her arms croſſed over her breaſt; in the right hand an ear of corn; and between her knees the figure of Oſiris, in his funeral cheſt, as ſhe is ſaid to have diſcovered him after his murder, by Typhon.—Theſe two maſſes, deſtined for the Britiſh Muſeum, are at preſent in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, by whom it is propoſed to publiſh fac-ſimiles of the inſcriptions.

Three Sarcophagi, of extraordinary workmanſhip, were alſo brought over by Col. Turner. The Coloſſal ſtatue of the Eleuſinian Ceres, the work of Phidias, given by Pericles to her temple at Eleuſis, has been removed thence by two gentlemen of Jeſus College, Cambridge, on their travels in Greece; and is ſent to England, as a preſent to their Univerſity. This immenſe figure was firſt diſcovered by Sir George Wheeler, in the 17th century. It is of the moſt exquiſite ſculpture, but has ſuffered ſome injury.

P. 94.

P. 94. T. Plummer, jun. esq. solicitor, of Gray's-inn, and only son of Mr. P. of York, died in the 33d year of his age. By his abilities and application, notwithstanding his ill health, he had acquired extensive practice as a conveyancer with every prospect of success.

P. 186. Newington-house, mentioned as the residence of George White, esq. the elder brother of John White, of Soho-square, esq. lately deceased, is not in the city of Oxford, but 10 miles distant therefrom, near Shillingford, in the county of Oxford.

P. 187. Paul Vaillant, esq. was formerly an opulent and respectable bookseller in the Strand. In 1739 or 40 he went to Paris, for the purpose of superintending the famous edition of Cicero by the Abbé Olivet; and, in 1759, to settle the plan for a new edition of Tacitus, by the Abbé Brotier. He served the office of sheriff of London in the year 1760, memorable for the conviction of a noble Earl, who, previous to his execution, made Mr. Sheriff V. a present of his stop-watch, with many acknowledgments for his polite attentions and civilities; and he was also in the commission of the peace for Middlesex. His grandfather (Paul Vaillant) was of a respectable Protestant family at Saumur, in the French province of Anjou. At the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes he escaped with his life from the bloody *Dragonade* of the Hugonots by that merciless tyrant Louis XIV.; and, 1686, settled as a foreign bookseller in the Strand, opposite Southampton-street; where himself, his sons Paul and Isaac, his grandson, the late Mr. Vaillant, and Mr. Elmsly, have successively carried on the same trade, and in the same house, to the present time. The latter gentleman has just been succeeded by Messieurs James Payne and J. Mackinlay; the former youngest son of the late well known and much-respected Mr. Thomas Payne, of the Mews-gate, the latter shopman to Mr. Elmsly; and we trust that the reputation of the shop (probably the oldest in Europe in that line of business) will lose nothing in their hands.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Castlemartyr, in Ireland, the lady of Lord Boyle, a son and heir.

At Cork, the wife of Col. Howorth, of the royal artillery, a son.

At Limerick, the lady of Sir John Murray, bart. of the 46th foot, a daughter.

In Dublin, the wife of Wm. Ridgeway, esq. a son; of J. Connell, esq. a daughter; of Whitney Upton Gleditanes, esq. a son and heir; of Sir Robert Hodgson, bart. a son and heir; the Hon. Mrs. Howard, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Thomas Coney, of Batcombe, co. Somerset, a daughter.

The wife of Dr. Fothergill, of Twerton, a daughter.

At Bath, the wife of Hobart Anderson, esq. lately from Jamaica, a daughter; and the wife of W. Goodden, esq. a daughter.

At Blackheath, the wife of John-Robert Miller, esq. a son.

Feb. 25. The wife of John Griffiths, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, a son.

27. The wife of John Warren, esq. of Upper Belgrave-place, a son.

28. The wife of Matthew Hopper, esq. postmaster of Sheerness, a daughter.

The wife of James Hadden, esq. lord provost of Aberdeen, a son.

March 3. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Colonel Cameron, of Lochiel, a daughter.

In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Col. Clinton, a son.

4. In Guildford-street, the wife of Cornelius Buller, esq. a daughter.

5. In Old Broad-street, the wife of William Thornton, esq. a daughter.

In New Broad-street, the wife of Mr. Alderman Perring, a still-born child.

7. At the Largs, in Ayrshire, the wife of Col. Hyndman, a son.

9. The wife of James Williams, esq. of Clapton, a son.

At Clontarf, near Dublin, the wife of Arthur Mahon, esq. a son and heir.

10. At Church-house, Northiam, Sussex, the wife of Edward J. Curteis, esq. a daugh.

11. In Upper Harley-street, the wife of Lee Steere Steere, esq. a daughter.

14. The wife of Edward Dawson, esq. of Long Whatton, co. Leicester, a son and heir.

At Manchester, the wife of James-Alex. Morley, esq. of the 8th light dragoons, a son.

In the Crescent, Minories, the wife of Mr. Alderman Flower, a daughter.

15. In Pall Mall, Lady Stirling, a son.

On Clapham terrace, the wife of Benjamin Bond, esq. a son.

16. At his Lordship's house in Privy-gardens, Lady Sheffield, a son.

17. At Massey-lodge, in Ireland, the lady of Lord Massey, a daughter.

At Holland-house, Lady Holland, a son.

The wife of J. M. Winter, esq. a son.

The wife of Geo. Fennell, esq. of Chelsea, a daughter.

18. The wife of Capt. Lydiard, of the royal navy, a son.

At Armathwaite, co. Cumberland, the lady of Sir F. F. Vane, bart. M. P. for Carlisle, a daughter.

19. The wife of Capt. O'Neill, of the royal navy, a son.

At Hornsey, Middlesex, the wife of B. Pead, esq. a daughter.

20. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of John Lurking, esq. a son.

21. The wife of John Hill, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, a daughter.

22. The wife of John Maddison, esq. of Louth, co. Lincoln, a son and heir.

24. The wife of William Gilles, esq. of Throgmorton-street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. AT Bath, Major Thomas Allcock, late deputy-quarter-maſter-general in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to the Hon. Miſs Caroline St. Leger, ſiſter of Lord Viſcount Doneraile.

27. At Liſnegar, in Ireland, Lieut. col. Baird (brother of Robert Baird, eſq. of Newbyth in Scotland, M.P. for Jedburgh), to the Hon. Eſther-Charlotte Townſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Riverſdale.

March 1. John Croſthwaite, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtr. wine-merchant, to Miſs Jones, daughter of John Lloyd J. eſq. of Maesmawr, co. Montgomery.

2. Rev. Mr. Herbert, of Dolgelly, co. Merioneth, to the widow of Mr. Farrall, attorney, of Liverpool.

3. Mr. K. C. Mackenzie, merchant, of King's Arms yard, Coleman-ſtreet, to the ſecond daughter of the late John Piper, eſq. of Colyton-houſe, Devon.

4. At Cheliea, Wm. Ades, eſq. of Oakham, co. Rutland, to the only daughter of John Tennent, eſq. of Rotherhithe.

6. Capt. Sam. Montague Seares, of the 9th foot, to Miſs Eliza Stable, of Kentiſh-town.

7. Philip Dorville, eſq. captain of the royal dragoons, to Miſs Dewar, of Clapham, Surr.

8. George Ferry, eſq. to Lady Jane Halliday, widow of John Delap H. eſq. and ſiſter to the Earl of Dyſart.

9. Mr. Heath, of the Creſcent, Blackfriers, to the only daughter of Rd. Weaver, eſq. of Witherley, co. Leiceſter.

At Lincoln, William Davies, eſq. of the Strand, to Miſs Lowrie, daughter of Robert L. eſq. of Lincoln.

10. At the church of St. Benedict, Cambridge, Capel Loft, of Troſton-hall, near Bury, Suffolk, eſq. to Miſs Sarah Watſon Finch, ſecond daugh. of Mr. Joſeph Finch, of Cambridge, merchant.

11. Thomas Cadell, jun. eſq. of Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare (ſon of Mr. Alderman Cadell), to Miſs Smith, daugh. of Robert S. eſq. of Baſinghall-ſtr.

15. Rev. Wm Barber, of Duffield, near Derby, to Miſs Wain, of Caſtle Donington, co. Leiceſter.

16. Rev. Richard Cooke, of Rainham, Eſſex, to Miſs Anne-Maria Caſtell, youngeſt dau. of Samuel C. eſq. of Bruton-ſtreet.

18. Richard Pack, eſq. of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriers, to Miſs Mary Freeman, daugh. of John F. eſq. of Newington green.

20. Charles-William Flint, eſq. ſuperintendant of the alien department, to Miſs Anne-Maria Seton, you. dau. of Daniel S. eſq. preſident of the council of Surat.

22. Adam Wood, eſq. of Great Tichfield-ſtreet, to Miſs Broughton, of Barnes, Surrey.

24. John-Chriſtopher Pfeiffer, eſq. of Liverpool, merchant, to the eldeſt daughter of Hugh Dean, eſq. of Naſſau, New Providence.

25. Col. Francis Moor, to the widow of the late Capt. Pulling, of the royal navy, and dau. of Admiral Sir Robert Kingſmill, bart.

DEATHS.

1801. *April*... AT Bengal, Lieut. Jn. Morſe, only ſon of John M. eſq. of Weymouth-ſtreet, St. Mary-la-Bonne.

July 29. At Leipſick, in his 69th year, Auguſtus-William Erneſti, profeſſor of eloquence in that Univerſity, and well known by his edition of Livy, and other claſſical writings. He was a native of Teennſtaedt in Thuringia; and was appointed to the profeſſorſhip in 1770. To the library of the Univerſity he has bequeathed his very complete collection of the editions of the works of Camerarius; and to that of the Senate, his collection of the editions and MSS. of the works of Cicero, to complete the Ciceronian collection already in that library.

Aug. 30. At Calcutta, George Parry, eſq. of the Madras civil eſtabliſhment.

Sept... Capt. Grant, the highly-eſteemed town-major of Madras.

10. At Cudjire, near Calcutta, in his 25th year, Edw. Moore, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Peter M. eſq. of Gr. George-ſtr. Weſtm.

Oct. 2. At Brunſwick, of a painful diſorder, which deprived him of ſpeech during the latter months of his life, Count Charles Chriſtian von Veltheim, formerly intendant of mines in the electorate of Hanover. He publiſhed an elementary treatiſe on mineralogy in 1781.

8. At Jena, aged 80, Profeſſor C. W. Büttner, who, unlike the generality of German literati, was more ready to collect than to publiſh. He had employed many years of his life in compiling Dictionaries of all the antient and modern languages; and had prepared a *Prodromus Linguarum*, which, we are told, will be publiſhed by Profeſſor Rudiger, of Halle. Profeſſor B. originally filled a chair at Gottingen, and, while there, publiſhed ſome comparative tables of languages. Some years before his death, the Duke of Saxe Weimar gave him an annuity for his library. He was unmarried; and during the latter years of his life, his only companions were his favourite dogs; and he paſſed his time in ſmoaking, drinking coffee, and collecting materials for his Dictionaries.

Nov. 4. At Surinam, Brig.-gen. Buchanan.

Dec. 2. At Bombay, in his 18th year, Lieut. Henry Lewis Hexter, of the European regiment.

3. In Malta hoſpital, Mr. N. Baden, clerk of his Majeſty's ſhip Foudroyant, and formerly a printer and bookſeller in Stafford.

4. In Jamaica, the Hon. John Henckell, chief juſtice of that iſland; a man of eminent virtues and accompliſhments.

At ſea, about the 8th, Capt. Clark, of the Suffolk man of war.

6. At Demerara, Mr. David Anderſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. A. examiner of his Majeſty's cuſtoms at Edinburgh.

19. At Rome, aged 84, Cardinal Zelada.

21. At

21. At Stapleford, co. Lincoln, in his 18th year, William, only ſon of Mr. John Waddington; an amiable young man, greatly regretted by his relations and all who knew him. (See our Poetry for January laſt, p. 64.)

22. Aged 82, about an hour after breakfaſt, while ſitting in her chair, Mrs. Sarah Farnſworth, of Ripley, co. Derby; and, on the 16th of February, 1802, in his 83d year, Mr. Thomas Farnſworth, her huſband. They had been married 62 years.

31. At Antigua, the lady of Brigadier-general Peter, of Croſsbaſket.

At his ſeat at Tingley-hall, near Wakefield, co. York, Michael Wood, eſq. He married Ruth, daughter of . . . . . Walker, of Dewſbury, and ſiſter of Joſeph Walker, of Wakefield, merchants. By her he had iſſue three ſons and three daughters: Thomas, William, Richard, Elizabeth, Ruth, and Sarah. Thomas Wood, eſq. having arrived at years of maturity, died unmarried. Of William and Richard, clerks, late of the Univerſity of Cambridge, who are both living; the former married Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Wilſon, of Haigh-hall, gent. who was ſurvived by her two children, Elizabeth and Michael-William-Wilſon. Elizabeth married a gentleman of her own family name at Birſtal; and, dying ſuddenly ſoon after her marriage, left no iſſue. Richard and Ruth, the writer of this believes, are both unmarried. Sarah married Edward Elwick, eſq. of Wakefield, only ſon and heir of a gentleman of the ſame name and place, by his wife, ... the daughter of . . . . . Spencer, of Cannon-hall, eſq. Mr. Elwick dying young was ſurvived by his only ſon, Edward. . . . . , the ſiſter of Mr. Wood, was married to Peter Birt, of Wenveau-caſtle, Glamorganſhire, eſq. whoſe only ſon and heir-apparent, Peter, a gentleman commoner of Chriſt Church, Oxford, having advanced to years of maturity, O. S. P. A daughter was married to Robt. Dyneley, eſq. of Bloomſbury-ſquare; another to . . . . . Blayds, eſq. of Leeds; another to Robert Jenner, eſq. of Doctors Commons, whoſe ſon Robert ſucceeds to the vaſt property of Mr. Birt, excluſive of the handſome marriage-portions of his daughters, and inherits the demains of Wenveau-caſtle. This laſt gentleman married, on the 13th of January, 1801, the eldeſt daughter of General Laſcelles; which is recorded in vol. LXXI. p. 83. [Some farther memoirs of this family, in their deſcent from the Woods of Woodthorp, and in their connexion with the Arthingtons, of Arthington, will be found in our Obituary Nov. 29, 1801, p. 1054; and in the Supplement, p. 1172.]—Of the immediate ſubject of this frail memorial it is to be obſerved, that, as a man and a citizen, and eſpecially in the diſcharge of the correlative duties, he deſerved the warmeſt praiſe. A dutiful ſon, an affectionate huſband, an indulgent parent, a tender maſter, a kind, ſincere, and generous friend, a good ſubject, a ſtaunch adherent to the eccleſiaſtical and civil eſtabliſhment, a good neighbour, and a noble and munificent benefactor, were ſome amongſt the various gradations in ſo exemplary a manner decorated by him. One thing remains to be added, which is ſubjoined merely for the ſake of thoſe readers unhappily ſubject to paralyſis and apoplexy; and, to thoſe who will condeſcend to obey rule and obſerve regimen, it will be truly conſolatory. Seventeen years ago, Mr. Wood was ſeized by the moſt ſevere and threatening ſymptoms of approaching diſſolution, from an apoplectic affection. He was then reſcued from the jaws of Death, to the aſtoniſhment of all that knew him, by the inſtrumentality of an amiable and excellent phyſician, Dr. Davidſon of Leeds; to whom the unknown writer of this owes and acknowledges the reſcue of more than one dear relative from impending and apparently inevitable deſtruction. Seventeen years is a long term to ſurvive ſuch a ſhock; particularly to enjoy good and comfortable health the greater part of the time; and more eſpecially when we conſider the advanced age of the deceaſed; who, like a ſhock of corn fully ripe, ſubmitted to the procraſtinating ſcythe of Death in the 81ſt year of his age.

1802. *Jan.* 7. At Demerary, Patrick Ludovick Colquhoun, eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir James C. bart. of Luſs.

12. At Blackheath, Kent, aged 71, the Rev. Wm. Gardner, of Caverſham Bucks.

22. In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, in his 82d year, the Rev. Edward Lockwood, of Dews-hall, Eſſex. He was of All ſouls college, Oxford, M. A. 1744, and younger ſon of Richard L. eſq. an eminent Turkey merchant. His elder brother, Richard, died in 1797.

30. In St James's-ſtreet, Joſeph Nuſſey, eſq. apothecary to the Prince of Wales.

31. Aged 61, Sergiſon Nott, eſq. of Little Horſted, Suſſex.

Feb. . . . . At Alnwick, aged 91, Mrs. Forſter, mother of T. F. eſq.

W. Slade, eſq. of Banſon, co. Oxford.

At Kirknewton, in Northumberland, in his 61ſt year, the Rev. John Hogarth, vicar of that place. He was remarkable for his juſt elocution, ſound judgement, and agreeable converſation.

Mrs. F. Cotton, daughter of the late Sir John C. bart. of Stretton, and aunt to the late and ſixth Viſcount Fielding, whoſe father married her ſiſter in 1757.

At Yarmouth, after long illneſs, Mr. J. Butcher, painter, who painted three views of that town, and one of Lynne market-place, all engraved. *Feb.*

Feb. 1. In her 74th year, Mrs. Baſſano, of Derby.

At Aſhwell, co. Rutland, in his 68th year, the Rev. Robie Sherwin, 45 years rector of that pariſh. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759. Ld. Downe is patron of the living.

At Norwich, aged 102, Mr. W. Weſtdale.

At Brereton, in Staffordſhire, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot.

Michael Daniell, eſq. of Bellvue, in the county of Meath, Ireland.

2. Wm. Morton, a ferry-man at Stockwith, near Gainſborough. He fell off the ferry-boat and was drowned.

The wife of Mr. Brickwood, grocer, of Bury, Suffolk.

At Wareham, Dorſet, in her 17th year, the only daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Mouat, R. N.

After a long illneſs, Mr. Holmes, maſter of the Falcon inn at Uppingham.

At Colcheſter, Robert King, eſq. captain of the royal artillery.

At Edmonton, Mr. Thomas Wood, brother of the late Mr. Spencer W. coal-merch. of Blackfriers, who died in December laſt.

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, where ſhe had reſided many years, Mrs. Mary Corniſh, late of Exeter.

At the houſe of Lord Auckland, in Palace-yard, the infant ſon of Lord Francis Godolphin Oſborne.

At his houſe in Northumberland-ſtreet, Strand, aged 60, Robert Tremells, eſq.

At Edinburgh, Kenneth Callander, M.D. youngeſt ſon of the late John C. eſq. of Craigforth, in Scotland.

At Gibraltar, Lieut. John Wodehouſe, ſon of the Rev. Philip W. of Hingham, co. Norfolk.

3. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Theophilus Buckworth, eſq.

At Ayr, aged 65, Lady Hamilton, widow of Sir Henry H. bart. of Caſtle Cunningham, co. Donegal, Ireland.

At her houſe at Great Berkhamſtead, Herts, aged 73, Mrs. Dorrien, widow of John D. eſq.

At Boſton, on his journey, much reſpected as a traveller, Mr. Wm. Parker, nephew to Mr. Francis Garratt, tea-dealer, of London.

4. At Bath, Charlotte Counteſs of Leiceſter, wife of George Earl of Leiceſter, to whom ſhe was married Dec. 24, 1777, being ſecond ſiſter and coheir of Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, of Riſby, co. York, eſq. and daughter of Eaton Mainwaring E. eſq. of the ſame place. She has left two ſons and three daughters. Her remains were interred with his Lordſhip's family at Rainham, in Norfolk. The corpſe was met at Weaſenham by 12 of Marquis Townſhend's moſt reſpectable tenants, who eſcorted it to Rainham-hall, whence it was conducted to the church, attended on foot by the Marquis and Marchioneſs Townſhend, General and Lady E. Loftus, &c. with that ſolemnity and reſpect due to her exalted rank and character.

In St. James's ſquare, Bath, Jn. Mayow, eſq. of Bray, co. Cornwall.

Jonathan Greenwood, eſq. of Raven's-lodge, near Dewſbury.

Aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Manlove, vicar of St. Alkmund, Derby.

In Bray's-buildings, Iſlington, aged 45, Mrs. Penton, widow of the late Mr. Joſ. P. of New Street ſquare, Lond. braſs-founder.

5. At his houſe in Highgate, in his 66th year, Mr. George Penton, many years an eminent braſs-founder in New Street ſqua. and father of the aforeſaid Mr. Joſeph P.

In her 58th year, the wife of Mr. Heaton, of Burlington-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

In Lancaſter, the Rev. William Colton, M. A. vicar of Kirby in Malham Dale, co. York.

Aged 57, Mrs. Anne Carter, matron of the Leiceſter infirmary; which place ſhe had held ſeveral years, with great credit to herſelf, and ſatisfaction to the governors.

6. At Belton, co. Leiceſter, in his 67th year, George Haſtings, eſq. formerly a colonel in the guards, brother of the Rev. Charles Haſtings, rector of Great and Little Leake, co. Nottingham, and nearly allied to the late Counteſs-dowager and the laſt Earl of Huntingdon, by both of whom he was much eſteemed.

Aged 75, John Meynell, eſq. of Kirk-Langley, co. Derby.

At Barnſtaple, Devon, aged 23, Mr. Samuel Roberts, ſon of Mr. John R. of that town. He was a young man of the moſt amiable diſpoſition, engaging manners, and exemplary morals; in whom were united the qualities of a dutiful ſon, an affectionate brother, and a ſincere friend.

Mr. George Cockings, about 30 years the very uſeful regiſtrar of the Society of Arts and Sciences in the Adelphi.

At Perth, in Scotland, James Duncan, eſq. of Tippermallo.

At Glaſgow, Alexander Low, eſq. late one of the magiſtrates thereof.

7. At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, in her 84th year, the relict of Mr. George Rice, farmer, late of Well, near Alford.

In Trim-ſtr. Bath, in his 64th year, Mr. Sole, apothecary, well known to the botanical world by his "Menthæ Britannicæ."

At Batchcott, near Ludlow, the Rev. Thomas Baines, rector of Richard's Caſtle and Caynham, co. Salop, in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Hereford and Salop, and nephew of the late Dr. Johnſon, biſhop of Worceſter.

8. At Glaſgow, the Rev. Dr. William Lockhart, miniſter of St. Andrew's church in that city.

Miſs Grace Bogle, daughter of Mr. John B. of the family of Hutchiſon, near Glaſgow,

gow, and niece of the late William Earl of Monteith, who died in 1783.

At Perth, Hugh Fraſer, eſq. captain and adjutant of the North Lowland fencibles. He was 16 years lieutenant and adjutant of the 42d (or Royal Highland) regiment, and ſerved with that corps during its many and ſevere campaigns in America.

At Quickpenny, near Dublin, Mr. Patrick Magrane. After returning from a viſit in the neighbourhood, he was ſhot through the head by the accidental diſcharge of a piſtol in the act of diſengaging it from its place.

At Stockwith, near Gainſborough, aged 68, Mr. Collingwood.

In Holywell-ſtreet, Strand, Mr. John Rigby, ſurgeons' inſtrument-maker.

9. At his houſe in Manſfield-ſtreet, Portland-place, in his 62d year, his Grace Aubrey Beauclerc, Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Burford, Baron of Heddington, Baron Vere, of Hanworth, in Middleſex, hereditary grand falconer of England, and regiſtrar of the Court of Chancery. He married, in 1763, the daughter of the Earl of Beſborough, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters; and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Aubrey, Earl of Burford. His remains were interred at Hanworth. His pictures, antique ſtatues and marbles, library, and choice wines, were ſold by auction by Mr. Chriſtie, March 25 and 29.

Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Beete, of Harpole, near Northampton; and, on the 11th, his only brother, Thomas B. eſq. of Great Houghton, in the ſame county.

In Old Broad-ſtreet, aged 75, Theyer Townſend, eſq. Blackwell-hall factor.

10. The wife of Chriſtopher Smith, eſq. of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

At his father's houſe in King-ſtreet, Norwich, in his 51ſt year, the Rev. William Ivory, rector of Waxham and Palling, and vicar of Horſey.

Suddenly, at Market Harborough, aged 76, the widow Woodcock, of Syſton.

Miſs Parker, ſiſter of the Rev. Mr. P. late of Uppingham, co. Rutland.

In her 103d year, Elizabeth Stothard, of Kirton, near Brigg, co. Lincoln. She was ſcarcely ever known to have had a day's illneſs. In her youthful days ſhe has been ſeen to ſheer, bind, and ſtock an acre of wheat or oats a day for 40 days together. She carded and ſpun wool till near the time of her death; and could read tolerably well in her Bible, with the uſe of ſpectacles. She had many children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

At Chetham, Bucks, aged 80, the wife of Mr. Hepburn, late an eminent tanner.

11. Mr. James Fox, farmer and grazier, of Collow, near Market Raſin, co. Linc.

At Portſmouth, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mrs. Thomas, formerly Mrs. Simpſon, of the theatre there, and many years a diſtinguiſhed favourite at Bath, where ſhe ſucceeded Mrs. Siddons.

At Wade's mill, Herts, the wife of John Buller, eſq. of Morval, in Cornwall, the youngeſt daughter of the Biſhop of Ely.

At his father's houſe in the Tower of London, aged 17, Enſign Carington Paterſon, of the 3d Weſt India regiment, youngeſt ſon of Lieut.-col. P. commandant of invalids in the Tower garriſon.

At Blairhall, in Scotland, the widow of Alexander Ranaldſon, eſq.

Lieut. James M'Harg, of the 67th foot, ſon of the late Mr. Anthony M'H. writer.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Rt. M'Lachlan, ſurgeon and lieutenant of the Argyleſhire fencibles.

12. At Stock-houſe, Dorſet, of the gout in her ſtomach and lungs, deeply lamented, in her 48th year, the wife of John Berkley Burland, eſq. daughter and heireſs of the late John Farr, eſq. of that place.

At Glaſgow, in his 69th year, Mr. John Maclachlan, of Kilchoun.

Aged 9, the only ſon of Samuel Barker, eſq. of Lyndon, co. Rutland.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Blyth, of Lynn.

At Nottingham, in his 20th year, Mr. Samuel Halford, ſon of Mr. John H. of Blaby, co. Leiceſter.

In Finſbury ſquare, the wife of Alexander-Francis Baillie, eſq. of the royal navy.

At Honeyborne, co. Worceſter, aged 58, Mrs. Eden, wife of Mr. Nathaniel E. of that place; a truly valuable woman, and an ornament to the matrimonial ſtate, living in the affections of her huſband upwards of 36 years; to her children an example of love and piety, implanting in them an early deſire for religion, not enforcing it as a taſk, but encouraging it as the moſt eſſential thing on which all future happineſs is built; and ſeveral are now living in the happy experience of her correſpondence having been deſireable to all who had the pleaſure of reading her letters.

13. In Percy-ſtreet, after a painful illneſs of 12 days, William Browne, eſq. late governor of Bermuda.

In Guildford ſtreet, Rob. Reynolds, eſq.

At her father's houſe in Stratford-place, Lady Harriet Powlett, third dau. of Earl P.

Aged 68, the Rev. John Bull, late rector of Inworth and Pendlow, and many years an active magiſtrate for the co. of Eſſex.

The eldeſt ſon of Mr. Hillam, of the George inn at Oakham.

Aged 84, R. Burton, eſq. of Hotham, in the Eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, and uncle to Gen. B. M.P. for Beverley.

At Uckfield, Suſſex, in her 64th year, the amiable wife of the late Edward [illegible], rector of Buxted. Great as the [illegible] of Mrs. C. appeared in every [illegible] it ſhone forth with peculiar [illegible] laſt; for at that awful moment he [illegible] and reſignation proved how truly [illegible] ſincere Chriſtian to die.

About 6 o'clock this morning, as Capt. Harriſon, of the brig Neptune, of Gainſbro', lying in the Humber, off Hull, was going aboard that veſſel in a boat, accompanied by three men and two boys, part of his crew, the boat, by the rapidity of the tide, was driven foul of the cable, and ſtriking againſt the brig went in pieces. One of the crew at this inſtant, by a ſudden and wonderful ſpring, caught hold of the cable, and reached the brig in ſafety: the remainder went under her bottom, and on riſing again, two of them got hold of a part of the boat, and one of them an oar, by which means they ſupported themſelves upon the water. After being carried a conſiderable way up the Humber, they fortunately fell in with a brig bound from Lynn to Gainſbro', by which they were taken on board, and experienced the moſt humane treatment from the maſter of her, who kindly afforded them every aſſiſtance in his power. Meeting with a veſſel coming for Hull, he put them aboard her, after giving them a guinea, and they reached the port of Hull ſafe on the evening of Saturday, to the no ſmall ſurprize and joy of thoſe who were acquainted with the circumſtances of the accident, and who conſidered their deaths as inevitable. Captain Harriſon kept up with them for a conſiderable time, and was ſupported and encouraged by one of the crew, an excellent ſwimmer, and who lent him every aſſiſtance; but at laſt he ſunk, exhauſted with the great exertions he had made. One of the boys was alſo drowned; immediately after, the boat went in pieces.

At Greenock, in his 71ſt year, Captain Alexander Maclarty.

14. In his 32d year, at his houſe at Paddington, in an apoplectic fit, Dr. Joſeph Johnſon, ſon of John J. eſq. banker, of High-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, a native of Leiceſter, and brother to the Rev. Charles J. of South Stoke, near Bath.

In the Circus, Bath, the wife of Dr. Mapleton.

At Clifton, of a conſumption, the wife of Capt. O'Bryen, of the Emerald.

Aged 69, Mr. Joſeph Lambert, of Hull. He was taken ſuddenly ill while attending divine ſervice at the Holy Trinity church, and was obliged to be carried home, where he died in about two hours.

15. Aged 84, Mr. Tobias Tomlin, of Cheiterton Magna, to Lincoln.

At Blathford, near Ringwood, co. Southampton, in his 60th year, Sir John Hales, bart. The ſeat of his diſeaſe was internal. He underwent the moſt extreme ſufferings with the moſt manly fortitude, and, when his caſe had baffled and exhauſted the ſkill of the firſt practitioners in London, he returned into the country, with a calm ſenſe (as he expreſſed himſelf to a near relative) and upon a well-founded conviction that his exiſtence in this world muſt ſoon be terminated. He expreſſed himſelf earneſtly upon the ſubject of religious duties, and ſubmitted his departure out of this life to the will of God with the moſt Chriſtian reſignation. His death is lamented by eight orphan children and a moſt numerous acquaintance. He married Anne, the only dau. and child of John Scott, eſq. of North End in the pariſh of Fulham, Middleſex.

In St. George's in the Eaſt, Mr. Whitaker, ſugar-baker.

Interred, Mr. Corns, late meſſenger, of the King's mews, Charing-croſs. All the royal ſervants attended in their liveries.

16. In a very advanced age, the widow of John Page, eſq. late of King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and mother of Mr. John P. of Holborn.

At her apartments in Cambridge, aged 68, the wife of Mr. Philip Luckome, printer, daughter of Mr. James, formerly printer of the Cambridge Journal, and niece of the late Archdeacon Goodall.

At Leiceſter, the wife of Thomas Arnold, M. D.—Mr. Joyce, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter.

At his chambers in Barnard's-inn, aged 77, the Rev. James Horne.

17. In Green Dragon-lane, South Mimms, aged 55, William Adams, eſq.

At Clipſham, co. Rutland, aged 90, Sarah Berridge. The cauſe of her death originated in a ſcratch on her hand by a pin, which being neglected, feſtered, and ultimately proved fatal; previous to this accident ſhe never knew an hour's illneſs.

At Kelvedon, Eſſex, aged 63, the widow of Nich. Willard, eſq. of Sevenoaks, Kent.

At Greenwich, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Powis, brewer.

In London, in his 50th year, Thomas Bullock, eſq. well known on the turf, as owner of the celebrated horſes Rockingham, Buzzard, Spear, Toby, &c.

At her houſe in Harley-ſtreet, aged 75, Dame Janet Anſtruther, lady of the late Sir John A. of Anſtruther, bart. and mother of the preſent Chief Juſtice of Bengal. (See her huſband's death in vol. LXIX. p. 625.)

At Glaſgow, Wm. French, eſq. formerly lord provoſt of that city.

18. At Sandwich in Kent, of a dropſical complaint, aged 62, Daniel Rainier, eſq. a conſiderable Wine-merchant in that town (of which he was one of the Jurats), and elder brother of Vice-admiral Peter Rainier. His death was probably haſtened by that of his wife, a valuable woman, which took place in December laſt [ſee vol. LXXI. p. 1214].

At Gainſborough, Mr. Wm. Crabtree, maſter of the Phoſphorus Newcaſt. trader.

At Bath, the Rev. Wm. Jackſon, M. A. vicar of Chriſtchurch, Hants. He had ſpent the preceding evening with a party of friends, and retired to bed apparently in perfect health; but was taken ill about 6 in the morning, and died in a few minutes.

After

After a ſhort illneſs, the wife of Alex. Maitland, eſq. of King's Arms yard.

In George-ſtreet, Adelphi, Geo. Innes, eſq. of Madras.

19. Aged 84, the relict of John Taylor, gent. of Leverington Parſon Drove, in the Iſle of Ely.

At North Cave, aged 81, the relict of Capt. John Martin, of London, formerly a reſident of Tadcaſter.

The wife of Arthur Atherly, eſq. ſiſter of Sir John Carter, of Portſmouth.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Fitzwater, relict of the late Mr. F. of the Haymarket. Her painful and tedious confinement received every poſſible alleviation from the affectionate attendance of her daughter, Mrs. Smith (married to Dr. Smith, of Richmond); but ſhe was deprived of the melancholy pleaſure of ſeeing her ſon, Mr. Fitzwater, of Pall Mall, who is with Marquis Cornwallis at Amiens.

20. While eating his dinner, Mr. Norman, 40 years one of the ſextons of St. George's cathedral, Windſor.—Mr. Lacey, 30 years verger of the ſaid cathedral.

At Goſwell-houſe, Iſlington, aged 67, the Rev. Joſeph Baines, formerly chaplain in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, at Fort Marlborough.

In his 27th year, Mr. Henry Hurſt Capel, of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

In Sion-row, Twickenham, aged 73, Mrs. Anne Roſbee.

In Edgware-road, Mr. Edward Britten.

At Tottenham, the wife of Ja. Steers, eſq.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. R. Trewman, the firſt eſtabliſher of the Exeter Flying-Poſt, which he had printed and publiſhed near 40 years.

At Wincheſter, after 6 days illneſs, Capt. Coll Lamont, of the 42d or Royal Highland regiment of foot.

At Southampton, the infant ſon of Joſeph Sidney Yorke, eſq. M. P. captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Canada.

At Richmond, John Moore, M. D. born at Stirling, 1730, where his father, the Rev. Charles M. a reſpectable clergyman of the Eſtabliſhed Church, was one of the miniſters, and died 1735, when his widow removed with her infant ſon to her native city of Glaſgow, and ſuperintended his education, being a woman of great ſtrength of underſtanding, diſcretion, and piety. He was matriculated at the univerſity, and, being deſigned for the medical profeſſion, was placed under the care of Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner of that day both in ſurgery and pharmacy. He attended alſo the anatomical lectures of Dr. Hamilton, and the medical ones of Dr. Cullen. When the Duke of Cumberland commanded the allied army in Flanders, 1747, Mr. M. was among the many ſtudents who flocked to his camp and its hoſpitals, and was preſented to the commander in chief by his relation the Duke of Argyle, then a commoner and repreſentative in parliament for Glaſgow, and a lieutenant-colonel of foot. He attended the military hoſpital at Maeſtricht as ſurgeon's mate, and removed thence to Fluſhing, 1747, and afterwards aſſiſted the ſurgeon of the Coldſtream regiment under Gen. Braddock, whom he accompanied to England on the peace, 1748, when only 18 years old. He attended Dr. Hunter's anatomical lectures, and went with Dr. Fordyce to Paris with the ſame views. Lord Albemarle was then Britiſh embaſſador at the French Court, and appointed him ſurgeon to his houſehold, but he lodged as near as he could to the hoſpitals. Here Dr. Gordon propoſed to him to return, and enter into partnerſhip with him at Glaſgow, which he did after previouſly taking a courſe of lectures in midwifery with Smellie in London, and practiſed two years with Dr. G. till the latter received a doctor's degree, when he continued to act as a ſurgeon, till, in his 40th year, he accompanied to the Continent James-George Duke of Hamilton, who laboured under a conſumptive diſorder, in 1769, of which he died in his 15th year, and Mr. M. recorded his malady and merits on his tomb in the family burying-ground. The late Duke being of the ſame ſickly conſtitution, his mother recommended his travelling with the ſame perſon, who had now obtained a doctor's degree at Glaſgow, and they ſpent no leſs than five years abroad, in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. On their return, Dr. M. removed his family to London, and, 1779, publiſhed "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," 2 vols. 8vo, which was favourably received, and gained him no little credit. As he continued to be conſulted by his friends till his death, he next publiſhed, in 1785, "Medical Sketches," in which he is ſuppoſed to have offended ſome of his brethren by the diſcloſure of certain *arcana* which it is their intereſt to conceal; and, two years after, a like View of Society and Manners in Italy, 2 vols. 8vo, both which have gone through ſeveral editions. In 1789 he publiſhed "Zeluco," in which he traces the fatal effects reſulting from uncontrouled paſſion on the part of a darling ſon, and unconditional compliance on that of a fond mother; a character ſo atrocious, it is hoped, never exiſted in real life, as it is calculated rather to affect the reader with horror than to warn him by example. Dr. M. was in France at the time of the Revolution, and, with Lord Lauderdale, witneſſed the horrid maſſacre of Sept. 2, 1793, but quitted Paris two days after. Soon after his return he publiſhed a Journal during his reſidence in France, in 2 vols. 8vo, which is a moſt valuable, authentic work; and, 1795, "A View of the Cauſe and Progreſs

Progress of the French Revolution," 2 vols. 8vo, dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire, beginning with the reign of Henry IV. and ending with the execution of the royal family. In 1796 appeared "Edward; various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, chiefly in England." In 1800, "Mordaunt; being Sketches of Life, Character, and Manners, in various Countries; including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality," 2 vols. 8vo; consisting, chiefly, of a series of letters written by the Hon. John Mordaunt, while confined to his couch at Vevay, giving an account of what he had seen in Italy, Germany, France, Portugal, &c. The works of this writer discover him to possess great insight into human nature, and that happy union of acute discernment with a lively imagination by which he is enabled to describe its intricacies with the greatest plausibility. He married Miss Simson, of Glasgow, daughter of the Divinity Professor in that University, by whom he had five sons and a daughter, with whom he lived in perfect domestic happiness till his death.

21. At Gibraltar, after an illness of six months, during which he suffered the most excruciating tortures from his wounds breaking out afresh, and a dreadful strangury which followed, Gen. O'Hara, colonel of the 74th regiment of infantry, and commander of that fortress. He died very rich; and has left by his will his brother, Mr. Bowras his agent, Mr. Raleigh his late secretary, and Capt. Hope, his trustees; and vested in them his property in the funds, amounting to near 70,000l. in trust to pay annuities to two ladies, and two children whom he has left by each of them, with the benefit of survivorship, and inheritance of the whole to the longest liver of each family. To his trustees he has left a residuary property that will amount to about 700l. each, and which is all his brother takes by the will. To his black servant, Moyse, he has left his furniture, plate, linen, china, &c. and a legacy in money out of his floating cash, that will altogether amount to the value of 7000l. and upward. His plate is particularly valuable, several articles of great price having been presented to him at different periods by public bodies, as a token of their esteem. One piece particularly, presented by the merchants of Gibraltar, is valued at 1000l. sterling. The General's death is much felt and lamented at Gibraltar. Few men possessed so happy a combination of rare talents. He was a brave and enterprising soldier, a strict disciplinarian, and a polite accomplished gentleman. At the garrison he kept up a degree of hospitality little known there till his taking the government; from 15 to 20 covers were laid daily, and the elegance of the entertainment could only be equaled by the chearful attention of the hospitable entertainer.

At St. Eith, in Cornwall, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Willyams, wife of the Rev. Humphry W. and sister of Sir George Augustus Wm. Shuckburgh Evelyn, bart.

At Caborn, near Caistor, co. Linc. aged 79, Mr. James Hill, farmer and grazier.

Aged 79, Mrs. Simons, relict of Mr. S. of Leicester.

After a long illness, Joseph Johnston, esq. of Troston, near Bury, Suffolk.

On Speen-hill, near Newbury, Berks, the relict of John Blake, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

At Kennington, the widow of the late Mr. John Poynder.

Suddenly, —— Pigot, esq. of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place. He went to bed well on the preceding night, but finding himself indisposed in the evening, he went into his son's apartment, where he dropped down dead.

In Parliament street, at the house of William Abercrombie, esq. where she was on a visit, Miss Mary-Frances Mair, daughter of Col. A. Mair.

Mrs. Rideing, sister to Sir R. Perryn, bt.

22. The relict of the Rev. Edward Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard, Wilts.

The wife of Mr. Ford, Smithfield-bars.

23. Dr. James Johnston, chairman of the commissioners for sick and hurt seamen.

In South Lambeth, in his 72d year, Thomas Daniel, esq.

At Walthamstow, Essex, Miss Money, second daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of that place.

At Copenhagen, the daughter of the Princess Royal of Denmark, born on the 12th instant.

24. At Hackney, in his 72d year, Mr. Isaac Thompson, of Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, merchant.

In Harpur-street, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Owen Parr, secretary to the committee of merchants trading to Africa.

25. Arthur Peate, esq. of Philpot-lane.

In Grosvenor-place, Thomas Bury, esq. of Colleton, Devon.

At Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Susannah Gordon, sister of the late Sir Wm. G. bart.

26. At Hornchurch, Essex, the wife of Richard Wyatt, esq. of that place, heretofore many years governor of Bencoolen.

Mr. Thomas Aby, grazier, of North Somercoats, near Louth, co. Lincoln. Attempting to cross Grainthorpe haven, on his return from Grimsby market, he was, by the rapidity of the falling tide, taken into the sea and drowned; his horse with much difficulty gained the shore. On March 13 his body was thrown up by the sea near North Somercoats, and interred there on the 16th with military honours, attended by the Horncastle troop of volunteer cavalry, of which he was a member.

Mr.

Mr. T. Gales, printer, at Sheffield, who had languiſhed under an afflicting illneſs ſome weeks, in an agony of delirium eſcaped from his houſe, and was loſt in the river before any aſſiſtance could be rendered to ſave him.

At Bromley, in her 16th year, Miſs Knolman, eldeſt daughter of H. W. K. eſq. of Eſpquene.

Suddenly, at Hundleby, near Spilſby, co. Lincoln, Butler Hairby, gent.

At Louth, aged 89, Mrs. Anne Ward. Her huſband, to whom ſhe had been married 72 years, ſurvives.

At Crow Trees, near Thorne, the wife of Joſeph Atkinſon, eſq. of that place, and eldeſt dau. of Edw. Eaſtland, eſq. of Lincoln.

At Boſton, the Rev. Edmund Browne, prebendary of York, rector of Kirk-Sandall, in the Weſt riding of that county, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Butterwick, near Boſton.

In his 40th year, after a lingering illneſs, which he ſupported with exemplary fortitude, the Rev. Joſeph Gregory, M. A. vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints, Leiceſter.

At Bath, Major Sandford.

In an advanced period of life, at his houſe in the New road, Mary-la-Bonne, Alexander Geddes, LL. D. He was a native of Scotland, and a Roman Catholick; and, in 1786, publiſhed the proſpectus of a new tranſlation of the Bible; and, in the following year, a letter to the Biſhop of London on the ſubject. To this tranſlation, although undertaken by a Roman Catholic clergyman, the biſhops, clergy, nobility, and gentry, moſt liberally ſubſcribed. The firſt volume did not, perhaps, altogether anſwer the ſanguine expectations conceived of it; the ſecond volume was publiſhed in 1797. Previouſly to this, the Doctor publiſhed a paraphraſtic tranſlation of ſelect ſatires of Horace, a performance which quickly reached its merited obſcurity. In 1786 he publiſhed a letter to a member of parliament on the caſe of the Diſſenters; and, 1787, a letter to Dr. Prieſtley, on the divinity of Chriſt. Since that time he has furniſhed the world with ſome ſtriking ſpecimens of his wit and humour. In 1790, "Epiſtola Macaronica ad fratrem de iis quæ geſta ſunt in nupero Diſſentientium conventu Londini habito prid. Id. Feb. 1790;" "Carmen ſecolare pro Gallicâ gente tyrannide ariſtocratæ ereptâ;" "L'Avocat du Diable;" and "A Norfolk Tale;" a tranſlation of "Ver Vert, or, the Parrot of Nevers," a poem from the French of Greſſet; a facetious letter to Bp. Douglas, who, with other Roman Catholic biſhops, publiſhed a paſtoral letter prohibiting the uſe of Dr. G's tranſlation of the Bible; letter to the Biſhop of Centuria, 1794 (vol. LXIV. p. 146). He is ſuppoſed to have been the author of "The Battle of Bangor," a ſatirical poem. His political principles were profeſſedly democratical. How far it be permitted to intereſt Providence in ſuch events, others will determine; it may not be unworthy ſerious reflection that this libertine in religious and political ſentiments is removed, after having been permitted, for a ſeaſon, to concur with the author of all evil in exerciſing the faith and patience of the Saints. Dr. Prieſtley called upon him for his opinion of the doctrine of the Trinity, in our vol. LIX. p. 11; in which volume, p. 309, a criticiſm was offered on his new tranſlation of the Bible, which he anſwered p. 418. A vindication of Tindal's tranſlation againſt him, ibid. 790. His account of the LXX and Greek verſions, vol. LXII. p. 252. Mr. Milner's review of his principles, LXIII. 888; and ſtrictures on his letter to the Biſhop of Centuria, LXIV. p. 26, which was defended pp. 130, 227, and the defence anſwered p. 321; a new defence, by Mr. J. King, p. 230, anſwered by Mr. Milner, p. 210; renewed by Mr. King, p. 517; complimented by John Phelan, librarian to the College of Phyſicians in London, p. 592; Mr. Milner's final anſwer, p. 1069; Mr. King's reply, LXV. p. 9. Theſe are only ſkirmiſhes between profeſſors of the ſame Popery, with different interpretations and reſpect. The Doctor's own character of himſelf is, that he is "Catholic only *abſolutè* Roman Catholic *ſecundum quid*." Notes on Dyer's Poet's Fate. See our vol. LXVII. p. 323. One of his lateſt publications was "A modeſt Apology for the Roman Catholicks of Great Britain;" of which Mr. Milner thus ſpeaks, in our vol. LXX. p. 1028: "How far a man who is under the ſevereſt cenſures of a church for heterodoxy, being equally incapable of adminiſtering and of partaking in any of its ſacred rites, is qualified to give a faithful expoſition of its tenets, every one will judge. So far is certain, that the abovementioned work is, throughout the whole, a foul miſrepreſentation, and diſavowed by the Engliſh Catholicks. Such a religion as Dr. G. defends is not worth an apology. On the contrary, nothing but the vileſt purpoſes of human intereſt or policy could make any one pretend to belong to it." A ſimilar opinion of him may be ſeen in "A View of the State of Religion in England," 1800, ib. 1159: "Viewing Dr. Geddes as an eccleſiaſtick of the Church of Rome, I did honeſtly expreſs my aſtoniſhment at his barefaced ſupport of infidelity; and added my ſurprize, that his ſuperiors did not manifeſt their open diſapprobation of his conduct. I find that in the latter inſtance I was miſtaken, for which I am glad; becauſe it is better that I ſhould have erred through ignorance than that they ſhould have lain under a juſt ſtigma upon a matter of ſo much intereſt to their reputation." The beſt vin-

dication

dication of the Pentateuch, both as to facts and doctrines, was begun in a review of Dr. G's new tranſlation, in the Britiſh Critick, February this year, continued in the following month.—It is imagined the death of his friend and patron, the late Ld. Petre, to whoſe memory he paid a feeling poetic tribute, had a ſenſible effect on his health, and brought him to his grave.

27. At Beverley, after a long and ſevere illneſs, the Rev. Luke Hall, late of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Plumſtead-houſe, Kent, Peter Mann, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Gen. M. of the engineers.

28. At Merſtham Rye, Surrey, William Jolliffe, eſq. M. P. for Petersfield. On the 26th, having returned from hunting, with his two ſons, and a colonel of the guards juſt come from Egypt, he was giving directions to his ſervants about drawing off ſome old ale for the family's uſe in town, when, having forgotten that the hatch of the cellar was open, he fell backwards head foremoſt to the depth of 10 feet perpendicular into it. His neck was diſlocated by the fall, and the ſkin ſtripped off from the back part of his head. It was ſome time before he was found by the recollection of a labourer who ſaw him go that way. He was taken up alive, and Mr. Earle immediately ſent for. Mr. J. converſed with him in the moſt ſenſible and calm manner, and next morning at ſix o'clock he died. On Sunday, March 7, his remains were interred with great funeral pomp in the family-vault at Merſtham. The body, which had lain in ſtate ſome days, was conveyed to the church, which was hung with black cloth, in a hearſe decorated with eſcutcheons, &c. preceded by all his tenantry in full mourning, on horſeback; then plumes, banners, and his favourite horſe, properly capariſoned. The hearſe was followed by eight coaches and ſix, in which were his two ſons and others of his family, and particular friends. The pall-bearers were, Lord Gramley, the Hon. Gen. Norton, Sir John Frederick, Lieutenant-colonel Boyce, Mr. Eaſt, and Mr. Rock.

In her 16th year, Miſs Monteſiore, daught. of Mr. Joſeph M. of Kenſington. Her death was occaſioned by her dreſs having accidentally caught fire. Within theſe few months not leſs than ſix ladies have literally been burnt to death. May her unhappy fate inſpire the breaſt of every female reader with that degree of precaution and care that may for ever prevent a repetition of a ſimilar calamity!

Aged 63, Mr. John Simpſon, formerly of the White Swan and Sandhill coffee-houſe, Newcaſtle, but afterwards of the Chapter coffee-houſe, York. He was eſteemed one of the firſt billiard-players in this country, and was well known to, and valued by, a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance in moſt parts of the kingdom.

Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of St. Michael's, Wincheſter, and one of the minor canons of that city. While performing his afternoon duty in the cathedral, and juſt as he had read the text of his ſermon, his voice ſuddenly faultered, and he fell back lifeleſs. He was immediately taken home, but every endeavour to reſtore him was ineffectual.

At Bath, the widow of Mr. Dan. Brown.

In Oxford-ſtreet, Bath, Mrs. Athill.

Miſs Waddington, only daughter of Samuel Ferrand W. eſq.

Mr. Price, principal meſſenger to the Navy-office.

In Aberdeen, Miſs Barbara Somerville, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

Lately, at Mellis in Suffolk, Miſs Anne Bullock, ſiſter to Captain Bullock, with whom ſhe lived. She was a rare inſtance of patience under long and painful ſuffering; and thoſe real female ornaments, meekneſs and a quiet ſpirit, created the ſincereſt love, and render the loſs unuſually afflicting and ſevere. Thoſe neareſt her derive a momentary conſolation in paying this juſt tribute of affection to her memory. An excellent diſcourſe replete with inſtruction, conſoling, and impreſſive, was delivered on the occaſion by the Rev. Mr. Horn, a near relation of the deceaſed, and vicar of Debenham.

Of apoplexy, aged 85, Cardinal Muzio Gallo, Biſhop of Viterbo. In November 1798, he was inſtrumental, with the aſſiſtance of Count Zelli Pazzaglia, governor of the city, in ſaving the lives of 30 Frenchmen whom the populace of Viterbo threatened with death. The Cardinal-biſhop received them into his palace; and, cloathing himſelf in his pontifical robes, harangued the people from a balcony. The multitude, till then noiſy and mutinous, fell on their knees and implored his benediction; and, ſoon afterwards, Gen. Kellermann marched into the city and relieved his countrymen.

Aged 104, Iſaac Ealy, labourer at Headington, near Devizes. He was father and grandfather to 95 children.

In the workhouſe at Gaulkſham, belonging to the townſhip of Todmerden, Lancaſhire, Luke Jackſon, who was born March 12, 1699, and, conſequently, nearly 103 years of age; he lived in three centuries and five reigns, of William and Mary, Anne, and the three Georges. He enjoyed the perfect uſe of his faculties to the laſt; and had ſuch an averſion to phyſick and phyſicians that on his death-bed, when the governor was ordered to procure medical aſſiſtance for him, he earneſtly requeſted that none might be got.

Mrs. Hannah Childs, wife of Serjeant-major C. of the Huntingdonſhire militia. While converſing with a neighbour in the High-ſtreet at Huntingdon, ſhe ſuddenly dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired in a few minutes.

The wife of Mr. Abrahams, of Chatham dock yard. He was greatly affected by the circumſtance; and on entering the chamber where the corpſe lay, he ſat on the ſide of the bed, and obſerving that he felt he ſhould not long ſurvive her, he fell on her neck, and expired.

Thomas Robinſon, late of Roebarton, near Taunton, in Somerſetſhire. The following curious bequeſts are contained in his will: "All my property in the ſtocks I give to the aſſiſtance of Government—it is my voluntary contribution to the defence of the nation; and I appoint the Governour and Caſhier of the Bank of England executors and truſtees; and I truſt they will have it placed to the proper account immediately after my death. All I have in Taunton, in money or goods of any kind, I give to my ſervant, Elizabeth Clark, in requital for her taking care of me during two long illneſſes, the firſt of which was cauſed by poiſon given me by Miſs Hannah Shute, which took out all my teeth, cauſed two or three impoſthumes, and from which I recovered by miracle by a milk diet."

At Bromley, Kent, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of Little Leighs, co. Eſſex.

At Greenwich, in his 82d year, Daniel-Peter Layard, M.D. who was admitted licentiate of the College of Phyſicians 1752, but had for ſeveral years retired from practice. He was father to the Dean of Briſtol, and brother to the Ducheſs of Ancaſter; vice-preſident of the Britiſh Lying-in hoſpital (of which he was one of the founders), fellow of the Royal Society, and LL.D. of the Univerſity of Oxford.

The widow of Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Richmond, Surrey, ſurveyor.

At Camberwell, in his 90th year, Mr. Earle, formerly of Bermondſey ſtreet, woollen-draper and tailor, grandfather to the celebrated Miſs Robertſon, now a priſoner in the Fleet; and to whom, by a former will, he had given 10,000l. but has now left her only one ſhilling.

In the Borough High-ſtreet, Southwark, aged 81, Mr. George Duguid.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Clitherow, wife of James C. eſq. of Boſton-houſe, Middleſex, colonel of the Weſtminſter regiment of militia. As did, Jan. 30, in her 80th year, at Bird's-place, Eſſendon, Herts, Mrs. Joddrell, mother of the wife of Mr. Clitherow, of that place.

Thomas Jees, eſq. chief teller of the Bank of England; a gentleman who, to great conviviality of diſpoſition, pleaſantry of manners, and facility in adapting his converſation to every company, united ſuch rare abilities and acquirements as will cauſe him to be long and ſincerely lamented.

March 1. At Chatham, aged 65, Rear-admiral James Macnamara.

At Batterſea, Cuthbert Rippon, eſq.

At Burbach, co. Leiceſter, in her 77th year, Mrs. Anne Cooper, widow of Mr. John C. of that place, and ſiſter of the late Sir Joſeph Mawbey, bart.

——— Metcalfe, a waggoner, riding on the Lincoln mail-coach, between Alconbury-hill and Cheſterton, fell off, and pitching on his head, died inſtantly.

2. At Bath, the mother of Wm. Ramſay, eſq. ſecretary to the Eaſt India Company.

At Shobdon-court, co. Hereford, John Lord Viſcount Bateman, Baron of Culmore, lord-lieutenant of Herefordſhire, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council. He was the eldeſt ſon of William Viſcount Bateman, by the Lady Anne Spencer, grand-daugh. of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, and daughter of Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland. He ſucceeded to the titles in 1744; repreſented Woodſtock in parliament; and married, 1748, Miſs Sambrooke, niece of Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, bart. of Gubbins, co. Hertford, and co-heireſs of John S. eſq.; but leaving no iſſue, the titles of the family expire with him.

In Ireland, in her 70th year, the widow of Jn. Arabin, eſq. of Maglane, co. Meath, daughter of the late Col. Daniel, and niece to the late Gen Legrand.

Aged 56, Mr. James Criſp, merchant, of Southwold.

Mr. La Coeſt, page to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. He returned ſpeedily to Oatlands, the preceding day, from the Ducheſs of York's houſe at Bath, upon ſome family affair, when he was taken ill, and died the next morning, much and juſtly regretted by all who knew him.

2. This morning, at 11 o'clock, at his ſeat at Woburn Abbey, in Bedfordſhire, in the 37th year of his age, FRANCIS RUSSEL, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Taviſtock, Earl of Bedford, Baron Ruſſel of Cheneys, Thornhaugh, and Howland of Streatham, recorder of Bedford; preſident of the Toxopholite Society, and vice-preſident of the Small Pox Hoſpital and the Veterinary College. His Grace was born Auguſt 11, 1765, of Elizabeth, daughter of the late William-Anne Earl of Albemarle, and ſiſter of the late Admiral Viſcount Keppel. His father, the Marquis of Taviſtock, dying in 1767, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, and leaving three ſons, he, as eldeſt, on the death of his grandfather in 1771, ſucceeded to the princely honours and fortunes of his family. The Duke died of an inflammation in his bowels; and, from the very firſt moment of his being obliged to call in medical aſſiſtance, his recovery was extremely doubtful. His Grace had been afflicted with a rupture from an early part of life, and of a complicated nature, which rendered the wearing of a truſs difficult;

ficult; and it may be preſumed, it was not on when the fatal miſchief happened. It was firſt brought on by a blow from a cricket-ball while at Weſtminſter-ſchool. He had been ſlightly indiſpoſed with a cold for a few days, and on Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, about 5 o'clock, a fit of coughing came on, which forced a ſmall portion of inteſtine down. His Grace was in great pain on the part, and a general uneaſineſs in his bowels. The uſual means were uſed till Dr. Kerr arrived from Northampton, which was at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. His attempts to return the inteſtine being unſucceſsful, he was apprehenſive an operation would be neceſſary. It was the Duke's particular deſire that Sir James Earle, who had always been his ſurgeon, ſhould be ſent for. The delay which it would occaſion was attended to; but the Duke decided for himſelf in that particular. The expreſs for Sir James reached town about noon, and he arrived at Woburn at five on Saturday afternoon. The endeavours of Sir James to reduce the rupture were as ineffectual as Dr. Kerr's; and the operation was immediately proceeded upon, and over before ſix o'clock, a period of little more than 24 hours after the accident. His Grace's ſubmiſſion and fortitude could not be exceeded, and ſurgical ſkill was never better executed. The ſtricture was extraordinary; but when removed, and the parts returned to their ſituation, his Grace ſeemed relieved, and had two hours comfortable ſleep. It was not till Sunday noon the alarming ſymptoms firſt made their appearance, and which were combated with every effort of art though unſucceſsful. The able aſſiſtance of Dr. Hailifax, who was his Grace's phyſician, was united in the firſt conſultations, the doctor being ſent for at the ſame time with Sir James Earle. By deſire of his Grace's friends, Sir James Earle returned to the Abbey on Wedneſday, with Mr. William Wadd, his pupil, to inſpect the body. They found the inteſtines in a very putrid ſtate. His Grace was ſenſible to the laſt, but not aware of the dangerous ſtate in which he was till the morning that he died. He bore his ſufferings, which were moſt acute, with exemplary reſignation. His ſolicitor, Mr. Gotobed, went down on Monday; and the equanimity and fortitude of his Grace left him full poſſeſſion of himſelf, to make what arrangements of his property he deemed proper. A ſhort time before his death he ſaw his brothers, Lord John and Lord William; of whom he took a moſt affectionate leave. The ſcene was very ſolemn and impreſſive. The whole of Sunday Feb. 28, and Monday and Tueſday March 1 and 2, the road to Woburn was crowded with carriages. The poſt horſes were inſufficient to convey his Grace's viſitors; his own horſes were ſtationed as relays for the diſpatch of expreſſes, being thought more capable of that ſervice than the ordinary cattle to be met with upon the roads; and the adjacent gentlemen and farmers, in the fervency of friendſhip towards their noble and uſeful neighbour, accommodated his numerous viſitors with their own horſes. The laſt expreſs, announcing his death, left Woburn at 12, and reached town at 35 min. paſt 4, a diſtance of 42 miles. His Grace dying unmarried, and without iſſue, is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his next brother, Lord John Ruſſel, a repreſentative in the preſent Parliament for the borough of Taviſtock, who was born July 6, 1766, and in 1786 married Georgiana-Elizabeth Byng, ſecond daughter of Lord Viſc. Torrington, formerly Britiſh ambaſſador to the Court of Bruſſels. She died Oct. 11, 1801 [LXXI. 966], leaving three ſons, Francis, George-William, and John.

The funeral took place on the 10th, and was conducted without oſtentation, agreeably to his own requeſt. The preſent Duke being extremely indiſpoſed, he was adviſed to quit Woburn, that the appearance of the preparations for the funeral might not increaſe his illneſs. Accordingly, he left the Abbey on the morning of the 9th, in company with his brother Lord William Ruſſell, for Streatham. Lord Preſton remained to give directions reſpecting the funeral, &c. Every thing being properly arranged, the proceſſion left the abbey about 10 on Wedneſday night, and a breakfaſt was provided at the White Hart at St. Alban's, next morning, for 50 perſons. The coffin was covered with the beſt crimſon velvet, and contained 3000 ſilver nails. The hearſe was drawn by ſix horſes. It was followed by three mourning coaches; in the firſt were Mr. Gotobed, the auditor and ſolicitor; Mr. Forey, the reſident agent for the Woburn eſtate; and Mr. Brown, a ſolicitor: in the ſecond were the Rev. Mr. Parry, rector of Woburn, Mr. Salmon, reſident ſurveyor; and Mr. Shaw, of Woburn; and in the third were three principal ſervants of the houſehold. They were followed by his Grace's carriage, empty, drawn by ſix bay horſes, and three footmen behind it, followed by a footman leading his Grace's favourite hackney. The proceſſion paſſed through Hockliffe, Dunſtable, Market-ſtreet, and Redburn, in the moſt ſolemn manner. The inhabitants in the places through which the proceſſion paſſed were in the road with lights, and the greateſt order prevailed. On its arrival at Rickmanſworth, about half paſt nine on Tueſday morning, it was joined by the Buckinghamſhire tenantry, and ſoon after by thoſe of Cheneys, who were in waiting for its arrival; and the whole then proceeded to the place of interment in the following order:

The pall-bearers on horſeback,

Mr.

Mr. Davis (his Grace's ſteward), Mr. Dodd,
Mr. Talbot, Mr. Martyr,
Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Dell.
The tenantry of Cheneys, between 60 and 70 in number.
The HEARSE containing the BODY.
Three mourning-coaches;
(The firſt containing the principal mourners, Meſſrs. Gotobed and Brown.)
Several private carriages.
The chariot of the deceaſed.
Two horſes, led by footmen.
The Woburn tenantry, conſiſting of upwards of 200 perſons.

The proceſſion arrived at the church about one o'clock; and at that time at leaſt 5000 perſons were aſſembled in the village. On its arrival at the church-yard-gate, it was met by the rector of Cheneys, the Rev. Mr. Morris (who had accompanied the Duke, as tutor, on his travels), and the Rev. Dr. Randolph. After the coffin was taken out of the hearſe, and placed in the vault, the evening ſervice was read, and a moſt excellent ſermon preached by Mr. Morris from the 2 Cor. v. 1. He deſcanted on the uſefulneſs of the Duke's character; and obſerved, that his ſucceſſor inherited his virtues, as well as his titles and eſtates. A funeral anthem was ſung, and was performed by a very reſpectable band of vocal and inſtrumental performers. The funeral ſervice was likewiſe read by Mr. Morris, in the family-vault over the corpſe. The following inſcription is on the coffin: "The Moſt Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, born the Twenty-third day of July 1765, died the Second day of March, 1802." This makes 51 of the family whoſe remains have been depoſited there. Two of them are embalmed, and ſtand upright in leaden coffins; and the chapel is decorated with 7 capital monuments of the family, from the firſt Earl to the late Duke's grandfather. This vault has been the burying-place of the family for upwards of 300 years; and an old manſion-houſe (one of the oldeſt in the family) adjoins the church-yard; part of it has been pulled down, and what remains now is a farm-houſe. The body was placed on the coffin of his Grace's grandfather, near that of Lady John Ruſſel, whoſe funeral the Duke himſelf had in October laſt attended, and immediately by the ſide of the late Ducheſs. The vault was to continue open three days for public inſpection. Juſt as the coffin was going into the church, the moſt diſgraceful ſcene of confuſion took place, which is too common on theſe occaſions; the populace ſtealing the eſcutcheons from the hearſe. A man was knocked down and trampled on by a horſe, and his leg torn and bruiſed in a moſt ſhocking manner. On the mourners endeavouring to follow the corpſe, ſome of them were literally carried into the church, and others could not gain admittance, the crowd being ſo extremely great. One of the mourners (the principal kitchen-gardener) has been 55 years employed by the family in that capacity. The confuſion was occaſioned by a number of the notorious gang of pick-pockets from London, who went down in ſeveral poſt-chaiſes. A number of perſons were robbed of conſiderable ſums of money at the time the corpſe was going into the church. Theſe villains made a crowd of themſelves. Great numbers of the windows of the church were broken by the populace, who endeavoured to force into the church that way. In London the moſt marked teſtimonies of reſpect were paid to his Grace's memory. The theatre of Drury-lane, of which he was the landlord, was ſhut, as were many of the ſhops on his extenſive eſtates. At the pariſh churches of St. George, Bloomſbury, and St. Paul, Covent Garden, minute bells were tolled from 11 in the morning till two in the afternoon. The interment of the late D. of Bedford was upon the preciſe day and month in which, 35 years before, his amiable father, the Marquis of Taviſtock, fell from his horſe in hunting, and received his death-wound. On Sunday the 14th was performed, at the ſeveral pariſh-churches of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and St. George, Bloomſbury, in memory of his Grace, by Meſſrs. Calcott and Cook, an appropriate Voluntary and Dirge; after which was introduced the celebrated Dead March in Saul. The pulpit and reading-deſk were hung with black, and decorated with atchievements of his Grace's arms, in commemoration of the awful event; but, owing to ſome neglect, not a remnant of cloth was ſuſpended from the organ-gallery of either of the churches. Thus terminated the funeral rites of one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Noblemen of the preſent age, who, while he graced the peerage of his country, proved himſelf a moſt brilliant ornament of ſociety, and the beſt friend and benefactor of his fellow creatures. The man who, poſſeſſed of rank, of title, of immenſe opulence, could, in the gay ſeaſon of budding youth, deſpiſe the little enjoyments which ſurrounded him, and withdraw into the moſt retired paths of effective patriotiſm, is no common character. As a private gentleman, the Duke of Bedford ſtood high indeed; he was hoſpitable without prodigality; ſocial without exceſs; and inſtructive without pedantry. As a patriot, his endeavours were directed to the real intereſts of his country; he endeavoured to render it happy by rendering it plentiful. As a ſtateſman, his manly oratory carried conviction with it. He was placed by his opulence far above corruption; and he, on all occaſions, ſpoke his ſentiments with the hereditary frankneſs of the Houſe of Ruſſel. His declarations were his own; his

his language was energetic; and he could hardly, therefore, fail to convince even the unwilling mind of prejudice. He was not of that claſs of men who are gazed at merely becauſe they occupy an elevated ſtation, and who are forgotten almoſt before their actions are recorded upon their tombs. He was ſuch a man as a peer of this great empire ought to be; dignified without pride; poſſeſſed of loftineſs without haughtineſs; magnificent without oſtentation; generous without profuſion. He was what every member of the Ariſtocracy ſhould be; neither the ſycophant of the Crown, nor the ſlave of the People; neither the favourer of the leſs open attempts of the one, nor the ſupporter of the bolder attacks of the other. He ſtood between them both, unawed by one, and uninfluenced by the other; anxious to keep each in their due ſphere and ſtation. His laſt moments, like the reſt of his life, were clear, upright, and undaunted. After having with his own hand ſettled all his affairs; he, with unſhaken firmneſs, ſubmitted to a painful and dangerous operation. His ſurgeon confided in his reſolution, and was not diſappointed; for though the excruciating pain of the knife did twice extort from him a groan, it could not compel him to a ſingle ſtruggle. Even when informed that he had in him not more than one hour's exiſtence, the manly firmneſs he had all along diſplayed forſook him not; he continued calmly to converſe with his friends, till he breathed his laſt in the arms of his Noble Succeſſor.—His Grace's will, of which the following is a copy, was depoſited in Doctors Commons on the 5th inſtant;

"I, Francis Duke of Bedford, do give all my perſonal eſtate to my brother, Lord John Ruſſel. Witneſs my hand, this 27th day of February, 1802.

(L. S) "BEDFORD,"

The will is witneſſed by Lord Preſton, Dr. William Kerr, of Northampton, and Mr. Thomas Parker, the ſurgeon. It is written in the Duke's own hand, on a common half-ſheet of paper, reſembling the cover of a letter. His Grace appears firſt to have ſigned the will without witneſſes, as his firſt ſignature is ſcratched out with a pen, and the name again ſigned below. By the date it appears, that his Grace believed himſelf in danger on the 27th. Beſide this will, he has left a very long paper, ſealed up, of inſtructions to his ſucceſſor, which was ordered not to be opened till the will was proved. He inſtructed his brother to pay Mr. Fox 5,000l. out of his perſonal eſtate. The eſtate at Streatham, valued at 5,000l. a year, is ſaid to be given to his younger brother Lord Wm. Ruſſel. The Duke is ſuppoſed to have made in it various legacies and diſpoſitions of his property, as he had not time to do ſo in a detailed will, which requires certain legal forms. Lord John is, of courſe, ſole heir to all his effects, real and perſonal, and on his honour alone depends the fulfilment of his Grace's wiſhes; but the Duke well knew that he could ſafely confide to him this important truſt. No executor being named in the will, Lord John was obliged to ſend up with it to Doctors Commons a bond for due adminiſtration. His ſureties, in 100,000l. each, are Lords Preſton and Villiers. We have already noticed that the late Duke's firſt ſignature to his will is eraſed. The ſame is the caſe with regard to the ſignature of the preſent Duke to the inſtrument above mentioned "John Ruſſel." This ſignature is alſo eraſed, and above it is ſigned "Bedford." Lord John thought too much of the loſs of his brother to recollect his new title.

The late Duke of Bedford was a man not to be claſſed with thoſe who,

"Slumbering in a feat by chance their own,"

have no other claim to the regard of mankind than what ariſes from the accident of their birth. In any ſphere of life, the Duke of Bedford would have been diſtinguiſhed as a man of merit. Born to a princely fortune, he ſhunned thoſe ſnares which the crafty and deſigning ſpread for unpractiſed youth His vaſt property had accumulated during his minority to an immenſe ſum; but on its coming into his poſſeſſion he did not, as is too frequent, commence the career of diſſipation. He joined indeed thoſe circles to which his rank and fortune naturally introduced him; he participated in their pleaſures, but he did not ſhare their exceſſes. While others, leſs rich, were ſquandering their comparatively ſmall patrimonies among polite gamblers, his Grace was hardly more than a ſpectator of the play. Even from this ſhare of faſhionable amuſement he retired in early manhood; and at an age when others are purſuing the deſtructive road of extravagance, he devoted himſelf to elegant literature and uſeful ſpeculation. His rank as a Duke, his intellectual abilities, and his independent ſpirit, early led him to ſignalize himſelf in the Houſe of Peers. He was ſoon diſtinguiſhed as a ſpeaker, and on almoſt every occaſion oppoſed the late Miniſtry. He did not, however, conſtantly attend; but when he did ſo, he was heard by all parties with reſpect, and liſtened to as a man capable of delivering ſentiments that demanded a marked attention. Whatever his opinions were, no man ever doubted but they were dictated by the honeſt conviction of the moment; and there ſeemed every reaſon to believe that his Grace would become one day a leading man in the political hiſtory of his country. For ſome years he dedicated much of his time to agricultural improvement. Woburn Abbey was the ſeat of rural ſcience. Here

he heard the advice of the experienced farmer, he inquired of the philoſophical ſpeculator, and his immenſe fortune ſerved to amalgamate theory with practice. The Woburn ſheep-ſhearing was a ſcene of rural delight enjoyed by the old and the young. In union with ſeveral others of the firſt, and we may add the beſt, perſons in England, he aſſiſted to inſtitute the Agricultural Society. To improve the breed of cattle, to improve that of ſheep, to make a ſaving in the feed while the crop is augmented, forms the outline of their plan. In the purſuit of theſe the Duke of Bedford ſtood forward; he benefitted his country indeed, but it perſonally coſt him 20,000l. a year. He might in time have partaken the benefits with his countrymen; but he is now *no more!* his country reaps the benefits of his toils; it will praiſe his memory, while it laments his premature death. As a neighbour, he was kind and obliging; as a maſter, indulgent and generous. In his politicks he was the devoted friend of that great ſtateſman Mr. Fox; in his good wiſhes towards his country he was moſt ſincere. His agricultural purſuits were followed with ardour; and if the man, who makes two blades of graſs grow where one did before, be entitled to his country's praiſe, the Duke of Bedford will long live in the hearts of Engliſhmen. As a man, his Grace was univerſally reſpected and beloved. He was the leader in every beneficial inſtitution for the encouragement of thoſe arts which moſt immediately conduce to the comfort of others. In the management of his vaſt property he gave an example in every beneficial improvement; and in carrying his plans into effect, he ſupplied employment to the induſtry of many thouſands of the labouring claſſes. The great and uſeful works which he himſelf planned diſplayed the ſoundeſt judgment; and he conducted them with a method, exactneſs, and propriety, that proved how well he was qualified for ſuch affairs. His eſtates, both in the country and in town, ſhow how well he underſtood beneficial improvement and the juſt application of great wealth. He was the beſt friend of induſtry, becauſe he gave employment to it. The example of a perſon of his rank thus applying his time and fortune was of infinite advantage to the community. But the influence of his virtues will not die with him. The only conſolation that his friends, that his neighbours and tenants, that his country can indulge, is, that the warm and affectionate intimacy in which he lived with his brother Lord John has made him the full heir of his opinions, his purſuits, and his friendſhips, as well as of his fortunes. Lord John, with a congenial ſpirit, and animated by that warm affection which ſo tenderly united all the brothers, entered into all his views for the promotion of agricultural knowledge and experimental huſbandry. His Grace was tall, well formed, elegant in his perſon, and poliſhed in his manners. In his exterior it has been thought there was too much of what is called Ariſtocracy; but, on cloſer communication with him, this was found to be merely in appearance. No man could be more urbane or amiable in company; or knew better than himſelf, that greatneſs is in reality exalted, not lowered, by graceful condeſcenſion.

3. At Dereham, Norfolk, the mother of the Rev. Edward Glover, of Norwich.

John Entwiſtle, eſq. major of 1ſt battalion of Mancheſter and Salford volunteers.

4. By the breaking of a blood-veſſel, Mr. Long, attorney, Gray's-inn-road.

5. At Richmond, Surrey, Lady Muſgrave, relict of the late Sir Wm. M. bart.

6. At Auchterarder, Wm. Kemp, B. D. of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

7. At Calais, on her way from Verſailles, where ſhe had been for the recovery of her health, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Wake, vicar of Backwell, co. Somerſet, and rector of Great Bromley, Eſſex.

8. Of a conſumption, under which he had lingered many years, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Wapſhott, of Tufton-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, builder, reſpectable in his profeſſion, having repaired the pariſh church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, 1789, and rebuilt it after the dreadful conflagration of Sept. 17, 1795, with ſuch neatneſs and ſimple elegance as at once attract the notice of every ſpectator; together with Paddington church, South Lambeth chapel, and many other public edifices.

9. At Welcroft-houſe, near Hereford, in his 69th year, Wm. Leſlie, eſq.

10. Mr. James Dalton, of Chelſea, ale brewer. On the 8th, after dining with a friend in Clerkenwell, inſtead of returning to his wife and family, he took a bed at a reſpectable hotel in the Weſt end of the town; and his friends, alarmed by his abſence, adverti[illegible] him in the public papers. On the morning of the 9th, when he roſe, he called for a large baſon of tea, and pen, ink, and paper; upon which he wrote a full ſtatement of his affairs, addreſſed to his attorney, and put it in his pocket. He ſtopped in the hotel all day, and excited ſurpriſe by his having nothing to eat. It was obſerved that he looked very ill and feverith. Next morning, on entering his room, he was found dead in bed, with much foam coming from his mouth, as if he had died in a fit, which ſince appears to have been the caſe.

11. In her 65th year, Mrs. Lydia Stone, wife of Edward S. eſq. of Blewitt's-buildings, Fetter-lane. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and ſincere friend.

12. At her houſe, the corner of South Audley-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Miſs Wilke[illegible],

Wilkes, the daughter of the celebrated John Wilkes, eſq.

14. Aged 84, Patrick Macklaſhan, eſq. ſurgeon, of Moorfields.

16. In Greville-ſtreet, Thomas Archibald Murray, M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London. Dr. M. was indebted for the firſt part of his education to the Rev. Joſeph Hepworth, at the grammar-ſchool of North Waltham, Norfolk. He was afterwards, for a conſiderable time, under the tuition of his own father*, who was phyſician to the Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital: he then reſided three years in the univerſity of Edinburgh, and there received his doctor's degree, July, 1796. During the winter of 1796-7 Dr. Murray availed himſelf of the opportunities of acquiring medical knowledge and experience in the metropolis. In July, 1797, he ſettled in the city of Norwich; but by the perſuaſion of ſeveral of his friends, who thought his talents adapted for a more enlarged ſphere of action, he removed to London in January 1800, and was ſoon after appointed phyſician to the publick diſpenſary; the year following he was alſo nominated phyſician to the inſtitution for the prevention and cure of contagious fevers in the metropolis, which he had been inſtrumental in forming under the auſpices of the ſociety for bettering the condition of the poor. His premature death, at the age of 28 years, was referred, by the phyſicians who attended him, more to his inceſſant exertions in profeſſional duty, than to the effects of contagion. Had his conſtitution been ſufficiently hardy to bear the firſt fatigues and anxieties which a young phyſician in London neceſſarily undergoes, Dr. M. would, probably, in a few years, have taken a high ſtation among his medical brethren. He could not, indeed, have failed, if a highly cultivated mind, a ſolid judgment, a correct taſte, an even temper, united with poliſhed manners, and an agreeable addreſs, are the means to enſure advancement or reſpect; and, notwithſtanding the occaſional encouragement of bold pretenders, certain it is that the inhabitants of London are ever ready to call forth and ſupport real merit wherever it can be found. Dr. M. poſſeſſed the moſt valuable endowment of a medical practitioner—that degree of genius or penetration which ſees, at once, the actual ſtate of a diſorder, without taking a bias from collateral circumſtances, or adding to the caſe what imagination ſometimes too actively ſuggeſts. Among the poor in the diſtrict of London his active benevolence muſt be long remembered.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Maty, relict of Dr. M. formerly principal librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum.

18. In White Hart-lane, Tottenham, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Horne, one of the people called Quakers.

19. Aged 92, Mrs. Bagſhaw, of Parliament-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

20 On Mount hill, Greenwich, the wife of Dr. Buxton, only ſurviving daughter of the late Mr. John Chandler, apothecary, of Cheapſide.

21. In Somers-town, in his 44th year, Mr. Wm. Natter, hiſtorical engraver.

22. At Pentonville, aged 35, Mr. Docker, attorney, of the Lord Mayor's Court-office, Royal Exchange. He married the only daughter of Mr. Griffiths, of Enfield.

23. Aged 68, Felix Calvert, eſq. the eminent London brewer. He came to Don Saltero's coffee-houſe, in Cheyne-walk, Cheſea, in the afternoon, and dined. At ſix o'clock he paid his bill; and, about a quarter of an hour afterwards, the report of a pocket-piſtol brought the waiter into the room: he found Mr. Calvert dead. Mr. Morriſon, the ſurgeon who attended, declared it to be his decided opinion, that a ball had perforated the jugular vein. Col. Bulkeley, a gentleman accidentally in the houſe, ſearched the pockets of the deceaſed, and found therein a loaded piſtol, &c. &c. with a letter addreſſed to a very near relative. Mr. C. had long been a valetudinarian. His loſs is ſenſibly felt by a numerous and highly reſpectable circle.

25. Mr. Durant, of Spital-ſquare.

* Dr. John Murray: for an account of this eminent and philanthropic phyſician, by the late Dr. Enfield, ſee GENT. MAG. vol. LXII. p. 961.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

St. James's, Feb. 10. ALEXANDER Mackenzie, eſq. knighted.

Queen's-houſe, Feb. 25. Sir John Davie, of Creedy, bart. to be ſheriff of Devon.

Queen's-houſe, Mar. 3. John Pares, of the Newarke, eſq. to be ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire; and Tho. Harries, of Cruckton, eſq. to be ſheriff of Shropſhire, *vice* Ferriday.

St. James's, Mar. 10. Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle, of Cefen Coch, eſq. to be ſheriff of Angleſey, *vice* Hughes; and Thomas Jones, of Llanlothian, eſq. to be ſheriff of Montgomeryſhire, *vice* Prece Jones.—Robert Wynne, ſheriff of Carnarvonſhire, to be Robert-William Wynne.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Feb. 23, to March 23, 1802.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	832	1593	Males	862	1705
Females	761		Females	843	

Whereof have died under two years old 495

Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d.½ per pound.

Peck Loaf 3s. 7d.; 3s. 7d.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.

Between					
	2 and 5	181	50 and 60	184
	5 and 10	77	60 and 70	128
	10 and 20	44	70 and 80	88
	20 and 30	104	80 and 90	28
	30 and 40	168	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	204		

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	82	1	43	5	42	5	24	9	39	4
Surrey	83	4	42	0	41	8	24	8	36	9
Hertford	76	2	46	6	40	0	23	4	38	2
Bedford	74	11	00	0	42	1	20	3	36	6
Hunting.	76	2	00	0	38	8	17	8	29	4
Northam.	74	6	00	0	38	4	18	0	38	0
Rutland	76	0	00	0	39	0	17	0	37	0
Leiceſter	77	0	00	0	39	9	18	2	38	1
Notting.	81	8	51	9	45	4	20	10	33	0
Derby	84	0	00	0	49	0	22	0	44	4
Stafford	81	4	00	0	43	10	22	5	46	6
Salop	77	0	58	4	43	10	22	11	44	5
Hereford	63	11	48	0	37	5	22	6	40	1
Worceſt.	74	3	46	2	41	11	28	3	40	9
Warwick	81	6	00	0	43	5	25	6	45	1
Wilts	64	0	00	0	33	8	21	10	43	0
Berks	80	10	00	0	38	3	25	1	37	10
Oxford	74	3	00	0	37	2	21	4	34	1
Bucks	79	4	00	0	41	0	22	2	39	1
Montgo.	69	7	00	0	48	0	16	10	00	0
Brecon	67	2	46	4	40	6	18	4	00	0
Radnor	67	4	00	0	35	7	20	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

74	0	46	6	38	3	20	6	37	10

Average of Scotland, per quarter,

66	7	32	0	32	1	19	10	32	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	84	0	39	0	39	2	24	4	34	0
Kent	75	3	00	0	39	3	24	9	33	6
Suſſex	75	0	00	0	38	10	25	8	36	0
Suffolk	76	9	34	0	40	2	20	7	38	8
Cambrid.	69	11	42	0	37	11	15	8	27	0
Norfolk	75	3	42	6	38	1	20	1	31	2
Lincoln	72	11	48	4	36	7	16	7	28	1
York	70	10	46	10	37	5	17	6	23	1
Durham	73	7	00	0	40	0	19	0	00	0
Northum.	65	9	48	0	31	7	18	2	20	0
Cumberl.	85	1	51	7	38	5	21	7	00	0
Weſtmo.	83	3	57	0	41	4	22	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	80	8	00	0	46	10	24	1	40	4
Cheſter	74	1	00	0	00	0	22	4	41	7
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	82	0	00	0	50	4	20	3	44	10
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	77	8	00	0	43	4	19	0	00	0
Merioneth	75	9	00	0	40	0	22	0	00	0
Cardigan	66	9	00	0	30	8	14	0	00	0
Pembroke	61	9	00	0	29	7	13	8	00	0
Carmart.	64	8	00	0	35	2	15	0	00	0
Glamorg.	69	10	00	0	36	0	17	2	00	0
Glouceſt.	73	3	00	0	38	11	20	11	36	8
Somerſet	65	7	00	0	37	1	16	0	34	0
Monm.	68	1	00	0	39	1	18	0	00	0
Devon	66	8	00	0	31	9	16	5	40	0
Cornwall	63	7	00	0	29	2	16	2	00	0
Dorſet	67	11	00	0	34	10	25	11	46	0
Hants	70	10	00	0	37	1	24	0	48	7

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	81	9	43	6	42	5	21	1	31	1
2	74	11	38	0	39	6	18	9	28	3
3	75	3	42	6	38	1	20	1	31	2
4	71	0	48	4	36	1	16	9	28	6
5	69	8	43	0	32	9	18	6	37	10
6	84	5	53	4	39	0	21	11	37	10
7	78	7	46	6	46	10	23	7	40	9
8	78	5	46	6	44	4	20	7	44	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	65	8	46	6	32	10	14	9	37	10
10	68	6	46	6	38	4	18	11	35	4
11	65	5	46	6	30	7	16	3	40	0
12	69	9	46	6	36	2	25	1	46	7
13	67	2	32	0	29	11	19	4	30	3
14	69	0	32	0	34	6	18	1	34	0
15	75	7	32	0	35	8	22	11	36	6
16	60	8	02	0	32	10	19	8	29	11

PRICES OF FLOUR, Mar. 29.

Fine	55s. to 60s.	Middlings	oos. to oos.
Seconds	50s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 24s
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.
Horſe Pollard	24s. od. to 0s.
Bran	12s. 6d. to oos.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 38s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 16s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 4s. to 4l. 18s.
Farnham Pockets	5l. os. to 7l. oos.	Eſſex Bags	4l. oos. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Mar. 27.

Whitechapel—Hay 4l. os. od. to 5l. os. od. Aver. 4l. 12s. 6d.
Straw 2l. os. od. to 2l. 8s. od. Aver. 2l. 4s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Mar. 24, 1802, is 37s. 5d ½ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 29. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. od. to 6s. od.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	6s. od. to 7s. od.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	6s. od. to 7s. od.	Beaſts, about 2000. Sheep and Lambs 6000.	

TALLOW, Mar. 22, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 1d.

COALS, Mar. 22. Newcaſtle 42s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, oos. od. to oos. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1802.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Consols	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Funda. ExBill	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
27	190	69⅛	68⅛	86⅛	99¼	101¼	20⅛	5⅜	213½	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	100	68¼	——	97
28	Sunday																			
1	190	69⅝	69⅛	86¼	100⅛	101⅝	20¼	——	——	8 pr.	5 pr.	5 dif.	——	——	——	——	——	68½	17 1 0	97
2	190¼	69¼	68⅞	85⅝	99⅝	101⅛	——	5⅜	214	——	5	6	——	——	68⅛	——	100½	68⅞	17 1 0	97
3	189½	——	68⅞	85⅝	——	——	——	——	214	——	4	6	——	——	——	——	——	68⅛	17 1 0	97
4	189¼	——	69	85⅝	99⅞	100¾	——	5⅜	213½	——	4	5	——	——	68⅝	——	100⅞	68⅜	17 1 0	97
5	——	——	68⅛	——	99⅝	100¼	——	5⅜	——	——	2	6	——	——	——	——	99⅞	67⅞	17 1 0	97
6	——	——	67¾	——	99½	——	——	5⅜	——	7	3	6	——	——	——	——	99⅜	67⅜	17 5 0	97
7	Sunday																			
8	——	——	68	——	99⅞	——	——	——	213½	8	4	6	71¼	——	——	——	——	67½	17 7 0	97
9	189	——	67⅞	——	99⅞	——	——	——	214	7	4	6	——	——	67¾	——	——	67¼	17 9 0	97
10	——	——	67⅞	——	99⅝	——	——	——	213	——	4	6	——	——	——	——	——	67⅛	17 12 0	97
11	188	——	67⅞	——	100	——	——	——	213	——	2	6	72⅞	——	67½	——	——	67½	17 14 0	97
12	——	——	67⅞	——	100	——	——	——	——	——	2	6	72⅝	——	——	——	——	67⅜	17 15 0	97
13	——	——	67⅞	——	100⅛	——	——	——	——	——	2	6	——	——	——	——	——	67½	17 17 0	97
14	Sunday																			
15	——	——	69	——	100½	——	——	——	213½	——	2	6	——	——	——	——	——	68⅛	18 0 0	97
16	189⅞	——	69⅛	——	101⅛	——	——	——	213½	8	2	6	——	——	——	——	——	68⅜	18 0 0	97
17	189¼	——	69¼	——	101⅛	——	——	——	213½	8	3	6	——	——	——	——	——	68¼	18 10 0	97
18	189¼	——	69⅛	——	101¼	——	——	——	213½	——	3	6	——	——	——	——	——	——	18 15 0	97
19	189¼	——	69⅛	87⅜	101⅜	——	20½	——	——	8	1	6	74¼	——	——	——	——	68⅜	19 0 0	97
20	——	——	69¼	——	101¼	——	——	——	——	8	1	6	——	——	——	——	——	68½	19 5 0	97
21	Sunday																			
22	——	——	69	——	102	——	——	——	——	——	1	6	——	——	——	——	——	68¼	19 5 0	97
23	——	——	69⅛	——	102⅛	——	——	——	——	5	2	6	——	——	——	——	——	——	19 10 0	97
24	189¼	——	69⅛	——	102⅛	——	——	——	213½	——	1	6	——	——	——	——	——	68½	19 15 0	97
25	——	——	69½	——	——	——	——	——	213¾	5	1	6	——	——	——	——	——	——	20 5 0	97
26	——	——	69½	——	102¾	——	——	——	——	——	1	6	——	——	——	——	——	68⅝	20 15 0	97
27	——	——	69¼	——	102	——	——	——	——	——	1	6	——	——	——	——	——	68⅜	21 5 0	97
28	Sunday																			

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